

FBIS**DAILY REPORT****CONTENTS***Asia & Pacific*

Vol IV No 176

10 September 1984

JAPAN

Further Reportage of Chon Tu-hwan's Visit	C 1
Nakasone Luncheon Speech	C 1
[Seoul THE KOREA HERALD 8 Sep]	
Abe Talks With Counterpart	C 3
Military Officers Meet	C 4
Cultural Exchanges Planned	C 4
Economic Ministers Talk	C 5
Science, Technology Agreement	C 5
Okonogi Meets Counterpart	C 6
Fingerprinting Request Denied	C 7
Ministers Agree to Silk Talks	C 7
Chon's Press Conference	C 8
Emperor Bids Farewell	C 11
Abe Sees Chon Off	C 12
Departure Statement [YONHAP]	C 12
Joint Communique Issued [YONHAP]	C 13

NORTH KOREA

CPRF, Media Denounce Chon Tu-hwan's Japan Trip	D 1
NODONG SINMUN 6 Sep Commentary	D 1
CPRF Issues Memorandum	D 3
VRPR on Nakasone's Welcome	D 11
View on Press Conference [MINJU CHOSON 7 Sep]	D 12
Emperor's Apology Rejected [NODONG SINMUN 8 Sep]	D 13
Banquet Remarks Termed 'Trick' [VRPR]	D 14
VRPR on Military 'Collusion'	D 15
DPRK Red Cross Society Offers Aid to South	D 17

SOUTH KOREA

President Chon Arrives Home, Makes Statement	E 1
Political Parties, Papers View Chon's Visit	E 2
Parties' Opinions Differ	E 2
Hirohito's Apology Discussed [THE KOREA TIMES 9 Sep]	E 3
Necessity for Better Ties [THE KOREA TIMES 9 Sep]	E 4
Editorial Praises New Era [THE KOREA HERALD 9 Sep]	E 5
Apology Deemed Acceptable [THE KOREA HERALD 8 Sep]	E 6
Chon Inspects Flood Rehabilitation Work Progress	E 7

BURMA

Patrol Boat Fires at Thai Fishermen; 2 Killed	G 1
[Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD 10 Sep]	
VOPB Carries Battle Reports From Shan State	G 1

KAMPUCHEA

Phnom Penh Says Demise of CGDK Approaching	H	1
Chan Si Addresses Meeting on Ninth Plenum	H	2
Proper Land Use, Management Urged for Stability	H	2
VONADK Reports SRV Losses in Attack on Train	H	5

LAOS

Leaders Send Condolences to Kampuchea on Floods	I	1
Specialists Inspect Flooded Areas in Savannakhet	I	1
Thai Accusations on Border Dispute Assailed	I	1
Leaders Send National Day Greetings to DPRK	I	2
Meetings, Messages, Press Mark Bulgarian Holiday	I	3
Leaders Send Greetings	I	3
PASASON Marks Anniversary	I	4
Souphanouvong Receives New Hungarian Envoy	I	5
Sali Vongkhamsao Chairs Meeting on Census	I	5
Briefs: Bulgarian Experts		

THAILAND

Annual Military Appointments Announced	J	1
[BANGKOK POST 4 Sep]		

VIETNAM

UN Refugee Commission Chief Begins Visit 7 Sep	K	1
Arrives in Hanoi	K	1
AFP on Visit	K	1
Meets Pham Van Dong	K	1
Representative on Return of Prisoners to PRC	K	2
TASS Criticism of Thai Policy, Actions Cited	K	2
Truong Chinh Leads Delegation To Lay Wreaths	K	2

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Pentagon Sparks Concern Over U.S. Nuclear Policy	M	1
Defense Minister Reaffirms Commitment to ANZUS	M	1
Indonesia Warns Hayden Over Lisbon Timor Talks	M	1
Further on Lisbon Talks [cross-reference]	M	2
Uranium Shipment to France Not To Proceed	M	2

NEW ZEALAND

Lange Says Labor Stand on ANZUS To Be Changed [AFP]	M	2
Vote Not Automatically Policy [AFP]	M	3

INDONESIA

Kampuchea Conference Chairman Views Proposal	N	1
Mokhtar Discusses Foreign Policy Issues	N	1

PHILIPPINES

AFP Interviews Cardinal Sin on Marcos' Powers	P	1
Opposition Leader Calls for Anti-Marcos Rallies [AFP]	P	2

FURTHER REPORTAGE OF CHON TU-HWAN'S VISIT

Nakasone Luncheon Speech

SK080241 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Sep 84 p 4

["Full text" of 7 September speech by Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone at Tokyo luncheon given in honor of visiting ROK President Chon]

[Text] It is a great honor for me to be able to welcome President and Mrs. Chon Tu-hwan and their party to Japan and to host this luncheon for them here today. On behalf of the Government and people of Japan, I would like to extend a heartfelt welcome to President and Mrs. Chon Tu-hwan and to express anew my appreciation for the very warm, friendly, and sincere welcome which they accorded me and my party when we visited the Republic of Korea.

With regard to this visit by Your Excellency, one of the Japanese newspapers recently commented "Prime Minister Nakasone's foreign policy efforts over the past two years started with the Republic of Korea and are ending with the Republic of Korea."

The Republic of Korea is Japan's nearest neighbor, a country separated from us literally by only a narrow strip of water, and I settled upon the Republic of Korea as the first country to visit immediately after my inauguration as Prime Minister and traveled to your country in an effort to build a new momentum in Japan-Republic of Korea relations because I have long been firm in the belief as a politician that there can be no peace and prosperity for Japan without long-term and stable relations of friendship and cooperation with the Republic of Korea.

Happily, Your Excellency and the people of the Republic of Korea were in sympathy with my intent and demonstrated their friendship, and a new and major advance was made in Japan-Republic of Korea relations. It is therefore an irrepressible pleasure to be able now to welcome Your Excellency to Japan like this. With this new momentum in Japan-Republic of Korea relations as an important basis in Japanese foreign policy. I am determined to continue to work for Asia and for peace and prosperity in the world.

This history of relations between our two peoples goes back perhaps several thousand years. During most of this time, Korea was the teacher and Japan the student. The important role that culture and technical skills brought by the people from Korea played in the shaping of the ancient Japanese state needs no reiteration here.

Last summer, I had the opportunity to see an exhibition of ancient Korean art held at the National Museum in Tokyo. While viewing the exhibition, I was brought up short by a strikingly elegant mirror image of the statue of the Maitreya Buddha which is preserved as a national treasure at Koryuji Temple in Kyoto; and I reflected, for a moment, upon the past exchanges between Japan and Korea. In the history of interchange between Japan and Korea wherein we owe a great deal to your country, regrettably, the fact remains that there was a period in this century when Japan brought to bear great sufferings upon your country and its people. I would like to state here that the Government and people of Japan feel a deep regret for this error and are determined firmly to warn ourselves for the future.

Since the end of the war, the Government and people of Japan, on the basis of what they have learned from such past, have worked hard and in all sincerity to build a new relationship between our two countries. My visit to the Republic of Korea last year was also based upon the recognition of the past and was initiated in keeping with the desire of our people to begin a new era in Japan-Republic of Korea relations.

Likewise, this visit to Japan by Your Excellency, supported by the generous understanding of your people and being the first official visit to Japan in history by a Korean head of state, is indeed a great undertaking. I would like to express my profound respect for Your Excellency's courage and determination to open the doors of history to a new era of creativity in our bilateral relations.

President Chon Tu-hwan and I held talks yesterday afternoon and again this morning, and we have agreed, on the occasion of this historic visit to Japan by the president, to develop everlastingly and further solidify the friendly and cooperative relations between Japan and the Republic of Korea. I would like to give particular consideration to the following points in order to make this agreement truly fruitful.

First is the deepening of "mutual understanding and respect between our peoples." Japan and the Republic of Korea have much in common in many areas. Yet I believe that our differences ought not to be slighted through an over-emphasis in our similarities. We should fully recognize that just as our national climates and histories are different, so are our social mores and ways of looking at things different. Long-term prosperity and stability between our two countries will only be possible when we are able to strengthen the friendship and respect between our people while respecting each other as equal and independent sovereign states.

Regarding this theme of mutual understanding and respect between our two peoples, I would like to say a few words about the role of the Korean people residing in Japan. I have respect for the unfailing contributions which these people have made to Japanese society, and the Japanese people should endeavor to have a full understanding of these people's position and the government, for its part, would like to continue to study with sincerity the question of their treatment.

Second is the strengthening of our "mature mutual cooperation." This idea is founded on the recognition that both Japan and the Republic of Korea have built for themselves unshakable positions in the international community today. The Republic of Korea especially has achieved rapid economic growth in recent years, and its foreign policy stance is steadily winning the respect of other countries.

The decision to hold the 1988 Olympics in Seoul is eloquent testimony of the Republic of Korea's international status, and the magnificent showing of Korean athletes in the Los Angeles Olympics just past was symbolic of your country's glorious standing.

I believe that our two countries, now both important members of Asia, must build a mature relationship of good-neighborliness and cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, and other fields based upon mature mutual trust and equality.

Third is the establishment of "Japan-Republic of Korea relations in the global perspective."

As President Chon Tu-hwan said at the time of my visit to the Republic of Korea last year, Japan and the Republic of Korea need to strengthen their relations of friendship and cooperation not simply as neighbors but also from the broader perspective of being members of the free world. Likewise, as Asian countries, we must work together, commensurate with our own national strengths and positions, in contributing to the peace and stability of this region. It goes without saying that these contributions should be part of our own efforts for world peace and prosperity.

I believe that the ideas I have just outlined will be central to the new era of Japan-Republic of Korea relations and deserve welcome by every country of the world. The future of Japan-Republic of Korea relations will obviously be built by the peoples of our two countries, particularly by their youth who will shoulder the future. I know that Your Excellency places great emphasis on youth exchanges to deepen mutual understanding between our countries, and I, too, believe, like Your Excellency, that it is very important to further promote exchanges between our young people with the 21st century now within a hailing distance.

From this perspective, I find it most encouraging that the NHK Korean language program Annyong Hasimnikka has proved especially popular among young people. This is the best proof of how strong the Japanese young people's interest in the Republic of Korea has grown.

Next year marks the 20th anniversary of the normalization of relations between Japan and the Republic of Korea. A variety of commemorative events are planned, and I very much hope that these events will be held on a large scale with the cooperation of both the governments and peoples of our countries, and will achieve significant results.

I am very sorry that you will not have time on this brief visit to Japan to see our country fully, but I pray that Your Excellency and your party's stay in Japan will be both pleasant and meaningful. Likewise, I hope that, having made this first trip to Japan, Your Excellency will feel free in the future to visit our country again and again.

In closing, allow me to propose a toast to the continued good health of President and Mrs. Chon Tu-hwan, to the ever-greater prosperity of the Republic of Korea, and to the everlasting development of friendly relations between Japan and the Republic of Korea.

Abe Talks With Counterpart

OW071029 Tokyo KYODO in English 1015 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 KYODO -- South Korea Friday repeated its warning against the particular reunification scheme favored by North Korea, urging Japan not to encourage Pyongyang in its stance. South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong repeated the warning in an hour-long meeting with his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe, a ministry spokesman said.

Yi argued that North Korea is insisting on its own communism-oriented reunification program while spending 24 to 25 percent of its gross national product in the military sphere. The spokesman said Yi told Abe, South Korea is calling on North Korea to drop its current stance and agree to a direct dialogue between the two divided nations for peaceful reunification. The South Korean foreign minister requested Japan "not to encourage" Pyongyang in its reunification scheme, the Japanese spokesman said.

Yi's remarks followed President Chon Tu-hwan's warning during the summit meetings with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Thursday and Friday against improving Tokyo-Pyongyang relations too quickly.

Foreign Minister Abe reiterated that Japan has "no intentions" of changing its basic North Korean policy, under which the Japanese maintain only private-level contact with North Koreans, unless there is a significant change in the situation on the Korean peninsula. He pointed out, the spokesman said, that Japan and North Korea may resume talks on a fishery agreement which he insisted is crucial to Japanese fishermen.

The Abe-Yi meeting was one of a series of talks between Japanese Cabinet ministers and their South Korean counterparts who are in Tokyo with Chon on his state visit to Japan Thursday through Saturday.

Yi said his country is placing a special emphasis on exchanges of youths and intellectuals with Japan despite a snag stemming from Abe's proposal to set up a bilateral cultural exchange committee. The Japanese foreign minister made the proposal during his last trip to Seoul in July but the South Koreans spurned it, arguing it was too early to implement such a committee.

The Japanese spokesman said Abe explained his proposal to Yi, saying it is aimed at promoting bilateral cultural relations from "a long-term perspective" now that the two countries maintain sound political and economic relations.

The South Korean foreign minister said his country wants to hold an annual high-level trade meeting in Seoul in October to discuss the trade imbalance which came to 2.8 billion dollars in Japan's favor last year, up from 1.9 billion in 1982. A Foreign Ministry official said the Tokyo government expects the meeting to take place within this year. The last trade conference was held in Tokyo in May last year.

The foreign ministers agreed, the Japanese spokesman said, that the two countries would conclude a science and technology cooperation pact at "an early date."

Abe and Yi briefly touched upon a projected meeting in Seoul next spring of the Pacific Economic Cooperation Committee (PECC) as part of a grand Pacific Rim cooperation scheme involving Japan and the industrialized countries and other Southeast Asian and Pacific nations.

South Korea is taking a realistic approach toward the Soviet Union and East European countries, Yi related, in the hope the 1988 Seoul Olympics will become a success with the participation of communist countries. He also told Abe South Korea is resuming contact with the Soviet Union by allowing two South Koreans to travel to the socialist country whose military aircraft shot down a Korean Airlines jetliner last September, killing 269 persons on board.

A Foreign Ministry source said the two foreign ministers discussed the legal status of Korean residents in Japan in connection with a joint communique to be issued at the conclusion of President Chon's current visit. He did not elaborate. But Abe and Yi failed to make progress on a territorial issue involving Takeshima Island and only recognized each other's different stances on the issue, the source added.

Military Officers Meet

OW071113 Tokyo KYODO in English 1040 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 KYODO -- The top military officers of Japan and South Korea, Generals Keitaro Watanabe and Yi Ki-paek, met here Friday, a major sign of tightening ties between the two countries. Japanese officials said the military leaders did not touch on the military situation on the Korean peninsula or military exchanges between Tokyo and Seoul.

During the 20-minute meeting, Gen. Yi, chairman of the Korean Joint Chiefs of Staff, made a strong request that his Japanese counterpart to attend a ceremony marking his country's Armed Forces Day on October 1. Gen. Watanabe, chairman of Japan's Joint Staff Council of the Self-Defense Forces, replied he has asked his boss, Defense Agency Chief Yuko Kurihara, for permission to visit Seoul, the officials said.

Gen. Watanabe told Yi that there was much to learn from the South Korean forces which stand facing North Korea. Gen. Yi thanked Japan for promoting exchanges of information and personnel, the officials said. So far, Japan's top uniformed officer has visited South Korea three times, while South Korea's counterpart has come to Japan twice.

Cultural Exchanges Planned

OW071225 Tokyo KYODO in English 1114 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 KYODO -- Japan and South Korea Friday agreed to start a youth exchange program with Tokyo pledging to invite some 150 Korean youngsters here next year.

The agreement came in a meeting between Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami and South Korean Culture and Information Minister Yi Chin-hui, who is accompanying President Chon Tu-hwan on his current state visit.

The two ministers shared the view that the two countries should make further efforts to promote youth and cultural exchanges, officials said. Yi asked Japan to introduce Korean language courses in Japanese schools as a way of enhancing understanding of South Korea among Japanese youths. Fujinami, in return, requested that South Korean authorities relax their ban on Japanese movies and popular music, according to the officials. Yi replied his government will study the request carefully, although, he said, it is a difficult problem in view of South Korean public sentiment, according to the officials.

Yi also touched on the so-called textbook issue, which involved allegations by South Korea and China that some Japanese history textbooks contained inaccurate accounts of Japan's military dealings with these countries before and during World War II. The South Korean minister called on the Tokyo government to continue efforts to rectify the situation, the officials said.

Economic Ministers Talk

OW071139 Tokyo KYODO in English 1117 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 KYODO -- South Korea's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Planning Board Sin Pyong-hyon Friday called on Japan to do its part to reduce the imbalance in bilateral trade in favor of Japan, which amounted to 2.8 billion dollars in 1983 out of an overall two-way trade volume of 9.6 billion dollars. Meeting with Japanese Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, Sin said the trade imbalance could turn into a political issue if it should emerge as a chronic phenomenon, a Japanese Finance Ministry official said.

The 90-minute meeting took place at Takeshita's office on the second afternoon of a three-day visit by South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and his entourage.

Sin asked the Japanese finance minister to help create an atmosphere appropriate to industrial cooperation between the two countries and to technology transfer from Japan to his country, the spokesman said. The South Korean deputy premier was quoted as saying that Seoul is willing to boost its capital share in the Asian Development Bank (ADB). With its current 6.072 percent capital share, South Korea ranks seventh in the list of ADB contributors. At the same time, Sin expressed hope South Korea would be admitted to the Inter-American Development Bank and sought Japan's backing, the official said.

During the meeting, Sin invited Takeshita to take part in an annual meeting next year in Seoul of the Pacific Economic Cooperation Committee -- a non-governmental organization for promotion of cultural, social, and economic exchanges among Pacific Rim nations. The committee comprises businessmen, academicians and government officials in a private capacity from 16 countries, including Japan and South Korea.

Science, Technology Agreement

OW071227 Tokyo KYODO in English 1129 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 KYODO -- South Korea said Friday it hopes the Japanese Government will encourage Japanese business firms to transfer their technology by specifically including the idea in a proposed science and technology cooperation agreement between Tokyo and Seoul.

The request was made when South Korean and Japanese Science and Technology Ministers Yi Chong-o and Michiyuki Isurugi met as part of individual talks held between Cabinet ministers of the two countries.

Japan and South Korea reached broad agreement on science and technology cooperation in July, but the governmental accord does not cover export of science and technology from private Japanese companies.

During the meeting, Yi reportedly reminded the Japanese Government that similar agreements Japan has with the United States and France are not limited to the transfer of science and technology on the government-to-government level alone. Yi is accompanying President Chon Tu-hwan, who is presently in Tokyo as a state guest.

Okonogi Meets Counterpart

OW071151 Tokyo KYODO in English 1139 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 KYODO -- South Korean Minister of Commerce and Industry Kim Chin-ho and Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Hikosaburo Okonogi agreed Friday to try jointly to create a better atmosphere for direct investment and technological cooperation between the two nations, Japanese officials said. The two countries also agreed that it is vital to continue discussion to solve bilateral trade problems including the trade imbalance in favor of Japan during the 80-minute meeting, the officials said.

Kim told Okonogi that South Korea is not optimistic about world economic prospects in the remainder of the 1980's amid high interest rates and rising protectionism and basically agrees with Japan on the need to start a new round of multilateral trade negotiations, the official said.

The Seoul government believes that promotion of the free trade system will benefit the nation, increasing South Korea's international competitive power. It aims to raise its liberalization rate from the current some 80 percent before the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games, Kim was quoted by the officials as telling Okonogi. Okonogi said that the two countries should respect each other's positions and break any stagnation in bilateral trade and investment through achieving stable, close relations.

Kim said his country appreciates Japanese cooperation in ensuring Korea's economic growth after World War II, the officials said. However, Kim said the bilateral trade imbalance issue should be solved as South Korea needs a trade surplus to reduce its overall external debt, now totaling 40.6 billion dollars, they said. Kim also said it is vital for South Korea to have technology transfer from Japan as Japan has one of the world's highest technology levels and is South Korea's neighbor, the officials said.

Okonogi replied that technological cooperation is basically dealt with by private circles but he will encourage the private sector in this regard.

Kim said that his country thinks there is a place for the Japanese Government to support technology transfer and both agreed to work together for a better atmosphere for direct investment and technological cooperation, the officials said. In speaking of the proposed new round of multilateral trade talks, Kim said that traditional problems including tariffs and import restrictions should be taken up, they added.

Fingerprinting Request Denied

OW071227 Tokyo KYODO in English 1205 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 KYODO -- Japan rejected on Friday South Korea's request that Korean residents be exempted from registering their fingerprints, Japanese officials said. Justice Minister Eisaku Sumi told his South Korean counterpart Pae Myong-in that the present rules are necessary for the just control of foreigners in Japan.

Pae, who accompanies President Chon Tu-hwan on a three-day visit through Saturday, made a strong request that Japan repeal the fingerprinting requirement to signal a new era of bilateral relations between Japan and South Korea. Sumi, in reply, said he would take note of the South Korean appeal but called it a difficult matter, according to the officials. The justice minister did not speak of future efforts to meet the request, the officials said.

Before coming to Japan Thursday, President Chon told Japanese ambassador to Seoul Toshikazu Maeda that he was going to ask Japan to improve treatment of Korean residents. Japan's alien registration law requires foreign nationals aged 16 and over living in Japan for one year or longer to record their fingerprints when they apply for alien registration certificates or for renewal of the certificates, and for confirmation of their identities once every five years. The law also binds foreigners to carry their alien registration certificates with them at all times.

Japanese courts fined an American and a Korean 10,000 yen (42 dollars) each recently for refusing to register their fingerprints. Anti-fingerprinting campaigns are gaining momentum among foreigners, particularly Korean residents who number 670,000 and form the biggest ethnic community.

The Sumi-Pae meeting lasted two hours, one hour longer than originally scheduled. Sumi and Pae agreed to promote exchanges of professional lawyers and to expand judicial data flow between the two countries, Japanese officials said. The justice ministers, however, failed to agree on the conclusion of agreements on judicial cooperation and extradition of criminals, the officials said.

Ministers Agree to Silk Talks

OW071237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1209 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 KYODO -- Japan and South Korea agreed Friday to hold working-level talks later this month or in October on South Korean exports of raw silk to Japan. Japan has currently suspended such imports because of a slump in domestic silk production.

The agreement was reached in talks here between South Korean Vice Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries Cho Ik-nae and his Japanese counterpart Fumio Watanabe.

During the talks, Cho called on Japan to resume importing South Korean raw silk, reduce import tariffs on chestnuts and 30 other agricultural items, and provide technological help to South Korea concerning the agricultural applications of genetic engineering. He also asked Japan to accept South Korean study groups on fruit distribution and young farmers in Japan, Japanese officials said.

The officials said Watanabe agreed to working-level talks on the silk import question, and promised Japan would do its best to cooperate in the study group idea.

out on the question of tariff reductions or technology cooperation, they said, Watanabe limited himself to explaining current difficulties faced by Japan.

Who earlier met with Japanese Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Shinjiro Yamamura, who thanked him for South Korea's recent export of rice to Japan to meet a Japanese domestic shortfall.

Chon's Press Conference

W080117 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0800 GMT 7 Sep 84

[ROK President Chon Tu-hwan's press conference for Japanese journalists at Akasaka State Guesthouse in Tokyo on 7 September -- live; Chon speaks in Korean followed by passage-by-passage Japanese translation; Chon's remarks processed from his own voice]

[Text] [Isomura] I am Isomura of NHK. Mr President, as you have just said, you are the first head of state of the ROK to visit Japan in the long history of relations between the two countries. In this sense, I think that you have made a very political decision. You had two rounds of talks with Prime Minister Nakasone yesterday after your arrival here. You also attended an imperial dinner last night, which the peoples of both Japan and the ROK watched through television relay. Mr President, how do you evaluate the results of your visit thus far? Do you think that you have accomplished the goal of your visit?

[Chon] I surely had to make a decision to realize this visit to Japan. As you might know, it is a fact that there was partial opposition to my visit in our country. This indicates the undisguisable reality that the relations between the ROK and Japan are very difficult and subtle to handle. In addition, the ROK is now confronted with a hostile force which is unconditionally opposed to efforts for peace and prosperity. I think that the plot of this force to block my visit to Japan is continuing at this very moment.

However, I have taken this resolute step to visit Japan in the belief that ROK-Japan relations should step into a new era of partnership to cultivate our new future and that this is the demand of the times. I met with Emperor Hirohito yesterday, and it represents the first summit meeting between our two countries, in this sense I believe that the meeting has great historic significance. I solemnly listened to the remarks of the emperor on our past. Reflecting on the past and drawing lessons from it provide individuals as well as nations the foundation for future development. I believe that reflection on the past is very important to the cultivation of the future.

In the two rounds of talks with Prime Minister Nakasone yesterday and today, we agreed to forge our new future on the basis of mutual trust, reciprocity, and equality, transcending our past. When one has a cause, the road to success will always be open to him. We resolved to take action to promote partnership and cooperation. I think that this mutual resolution has strengthened ROK-Japan relations. I can thus tell you that my current visit has produced very satisfactory and successful results. Next question, please.

[Tanima] I am Tanima of KYODO NEWS SERVICE. I believe that we should have an unshakable mutual trust before anything else in order to have close relations and a mature partnership between the ROK and Japan. I think that the relations of trust will increase in the years to come. However, among the general populace, there are still emotional gaps and some hesitations between the two countries. Mr President, please tell us what concrete measures you plan to take to enhance the relations of trust. Another question I would like to ask you concerns security.

We think that Japan and the ROK have some gaps in their perceptions of the "threat" from surrounding nations and on how to cope with it. I believe that the differences owing to national conditions should also be mutually understood. Otherwise, it would be difficult to create really reliable relations. I would like to hear your views on this, Mr President.

[Chon] You have posed two questions. One is about how to dispel unpleasant feelings between the peoples of the two countries. The other question is about my views on the security of the ROK. First, I would like to explain how to dispel unpleasant feelings between the peoples of the two countries. As I have already said, it is an undisguisable reality that the relations between the ROK and Japan are very difficult and subtle to handle. However, I believe that it is the historic mission of our people, living in the present age, to remove these unpleasant feelings between the two countries. This is why I have taken the resolute step to visit Japan, and Prime Minister Nakasone made the historic, formal visit to the ROK last year.

Accordingly, I believe that once a road is paved between individuals or nations, there will be many people and vehicles coming and going on that road. Therefore, it is my view that efforts should be made to expand exchanges and thereby further promote mutual understanding on a nationwide basis and without placing a burden on each other, with government leaders and leading circles of all walks of life playing a leading role in these efforts.

I also feel that there should be mutual efforts to find a common ground where the two peoples can sympathize with each other. In short, exchanges have lately been expanding between the established generations of the two nations in various areas including the political, economic, and cultural fields. In addition to these exchanges, I think that exchanges should be expanded, mutual understanding promoted, and a bond of sympathy formed between the youths of the two countries, who are the masters of the next generations. If this is done, I think the residue of hard feelings will gradually disappear with the passage of time.

For instance, if Japanese youths visit the ROK and see historical sites and cultural relics, or if they tour frontline areas, they will be able to see with their own eyes and understand -- as they say, seeing is believing -- how grave the tense situation is in the ROK, a neighbor. This, I think, will greatly contribute to promoting their understanding, and at the same time, it could also bring about good results for Japan by enhancing security consciousness among Japanese youths.

Meanwhile, youths of the ROK should be encouraged to visit Japan and learn about Japan's developments and increase their understanding about Japan. Through such frequent exchanges the two nations should promote mutual understanding between the younger generations. Furthermore, if the leaders of the two nations stand in the vanguard of the efforts for coexistence and coprosperity with the historic sense that they are about to embark on the mission of writing a new history for the next 1,000 years, this question will gradually find its own solution as time passes by. I am very optimistic about it.

Moreover, I believe that you, Japanese journalists at this press conference as well as other Japanese and Korean journalists, are most influential people. Consequently, if you will take the lead in trying to solve this problem, I feel that it will be solved quite easily and expeditiously. Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to ask you for your cooperation.

Next, regarding my perception of security, I must first note that as the gentleman who asked the question has indicated, it may vary more or less depending on individual positions and the environment of the nations involved. What I am going to say on this subject today is based on consolidated views of experts in our country.

Peace and security of the ROK are directly linked with the peace and security of the world, as well as with that of Northeast Asia. This is the way I view the situation. As you know very well, the continuing military buildup of the expansionist forces in this region has reached a level that undermines the equilibrium between the world powers. My view is that even at this moment they are continuing their military buildup.

On the question of military equilibrium between the North and the South, it is true that the ROK is more or less in an inferior position. Furthermore, as you know, North Korea still holds on to a line of unification through armed communization and is strengthening the father-to-son hereditary succession system. Its military spending is more than 24 percent of GNP. It is also training a commando force of more than 100,000 men. North Korea frequently perpetrates provocations against the South, causing the tension on the Korean peninsula to increase daily. I must say that this is the situation we are now in.

The weapons used between the North and the South in the 1950 Korean war were relatively less powerful than those used in World War II; as a result, my assessment is that they were not so powerful in terms of range and destructive force. However, as for the modern weapons produced by the big powers today, I can say that their power is horrendous in terms of both range and destructive force; they threaten to engulf the whole world in a war, not to mention expanding it from one continent to another.

The world is also seeing the interdependence between nations deepening as communications and transportation develop; as a result, there is the danger of a conflict in one place spreading to engulf the whole world. I believe that this is the danger facing us.

Accordingly, a war in the Korean peninsula will expand, not only to Northeast Asia, but also to the entire world. Specifically, the Korean peninsula is an area where the interests of the neighboring big powers crisscross. Our country has unique political and geopolitical features. It is therefore my view that an intervention by the major powers is inevitable should a war break out on the Korean peninsula. Intervention by the major powers is inevitable.

Therefore, I would like to state that the neighboring big powers and peace-loving nations the world over, noting that the peace and security of Korea not only concerns the peace and security of Northeast Asia but also is directly connected with peace and security in the world, should be concerned about the easing of tension on the Korean peninsula and about preventing North Korea from touching off a war and should make concentrated efforts toward that end.

On ways to prevent a war from breaking out on the Korean peninsula, I think that it is necessary to, first of all, maintain a military equilibrium between the North and the South, and secondly, to prevent North Korea from making a misjudgment. This question of averting a misjudgment involves domestic efforts by the ROK people on one hand and international factors on the other. The international factors concern nations friendly to us who could, through their contacts with North Korea, cause North Korea to make a misjudgment. Last, I believe that the nations friendly to us, including Japan, should have consistency and make prudent judgments in their foreign policy toward North Korea. Especially, I hope that pro-North Korean countries in this region will transcend the posture of unilaterally supporting North Korea and exercise greater prudence and efforts for world peace and coprosperity of mankind.

Well, the time scheduled for this press conference is now over. Since I must move on to my next schedule, I would like, if you don't mind, to take just one more question before ending this press conference.

[Kon] I am Kon of MAINICHI SHIMBUN. I understand that the ROK is making all-out efforts for the success of the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games. It is also our earnest wish that the event will be crowned with success. In this connection, I feel that the ROK's diplomacy with communist bloc nations is drawing great attention. Would you comment on the ROK's future diplomatic plans concerning relations with China and the Soviet Union? [As the official interpreter begins translating the question, President Chon interrupts him, saying I got it.]

[Chon] The 1988 Seoul Olympics will be the second Olympiad held in Asia, the first being the 1964 Tokyo Games. I am gratified that Asians and Asian leaders have extended their congratulations and are even now supporting our efforts. Especially, at today's summit meeting, Prime Minister Nakasone said -- to my deep appreciation -- that he will spare no assistance and cooperation in all areas so that the 1988 Olympic Games and the 1986 Asian Games will be successfully held.

I think that the 1988 Seoul Olympics have another great significance. The ROK is a developing country, and the fact that we, as a developing nation, are holding the Olympiad in our country -- I would like to point out -- will have the effect of inspiring and encouraging other developing nations the world over and bringing hope to them.

Well, I find the question just asked very difficult. First, on our relations with Communist China, we have lately been engaged in exchanges and contacts with Communist China in nonpolitical areas, although they are limited ones. For example, we are having exchanges and contacts in such areas as sports and mutual attendance at international conferences. I view them as greatly contributing to the promotion of understanding between the two nations and to the prestige of the two countries.

Further on the 1988 Seoul Olympics, I have this feeling: As a big Asian power, Communist China might also extend its congratulations and support to the Games. I expect that it will.

[Unidentified speaker] Because of the time limit, please let that be the last question for this press conference. In conclusion, his excellency the president will have some concluding words.

[Chon] While I feel that it would be helpful for various reasons if I had more time to answer questions from you, I would like to end the question-and-answer session at this point because of my schedule. However, I would like to add that it was a great pleasure for me that we could meet and have a dialogue like this today; I, my wife, and members of the entourage would like to express our heartfelt gratitude for the warm welcome accorded to us by the Japanese Government and people since our arrival in Tokyo. There is only one thing that bothers me, and it is that because of the traffic controls and other security measures taken during my visit, the residents of Tokyo might have experienced inconveniences in their daily life. I would appreciate you conveying my apologies to them. Thank you.

Emperor Bids Farewell

OW081303 Tokyo KYODO in English 1058 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 8 KYODO — The emperor Saturday called on President Chon Tu-hwan to bid farewell to the South Korean head of state at the end of his three-day visit and the two talked lightheartedly about the Japanese monarch making a trip to Seoul. Imperial Household Agency officials said Chon urged the emperor to travel to his country during a 20-minute lighthearted chat at the Akasaka Palace, the government guesthouse where Chon and his wife stayed.

Chon was flying home Saturday afternoon after attending a private luncheon hosted by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. "You look much healthier than what I heard ... Why don't you come to Seoul for a visit," Chon was quoted as telling the emperor after lightheartedly joking about the rejuvenating power of ginseng tea. "That would be nice," the emperor was said to have replied.

A trip to South Korea by the emperor seems unlikely, as government officials have already told South Korea that the emperor's advanced age makes it difficult for him to travel to Seoul, a senior Foreign Ministry official said earlier in the week. Chon, emerging at the entrance hall to the Akasaka Guesthouse, smiled and waved to reporters with "annyeong hashimnika," the Korean for "good morning."

As the emperor arrived at the guesthouse, Chon said good morning to the monarch in Japanese. Then, Chon, now speaking in Korean, thanked the emperor for making the farewell call.

The emperor, who appeared much more relaxed than his first encounter with the South Korean leader Thursday, responded with "I'm happy to see you today" and shook hands with Chon. Chon then escorted the emperor to the "Asahi" room for the farewell meeting and placed his left hand lightly on the back of the 83-year-old emperor as they walked to the second floor reception hall.

Following the emperor's farewell call, Chon and his wife drove to Nakasone's official residence. Officials said the luncheon -- with Japanese cuisine -- was entirely a private affair, hosted by Nakasone and his wife for the Chons. Nakasone's son, Hirofumi, and his two daughters -- Michiko Futagawa and Mieko Atsumi -- were also present.

Abe Sees Chon Off

W080633 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0611 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] ROK President Chon Tu-hwan has wound up his state visit to Japan and left Haneda Airport at 1500 [0600 GMT] for home. President Chon, who arrived the day before yesterday as the first ROK president ever to visit Japan, exchanged farewell greetings with his majesty the emperor at the state guest house this morning. Afterwards, he issued a joint statement declaring that Japan and the ROK will build lasting relations of friendship and good neighborliness between them.

The president, who wound up his 3-day schedule, warmly shook hands with Foreign Minister and Mrs Abe and other Japanese officials at Haneda Airport. With a broad smile on his face and waving to people seeing the president and party off, he boarded the special plane and left for home at 1500. Prior to his departure, President Chon issued a statement saying: "I firmly believe that with my visit to Japan this time, the relations between the two nations will enter a new era of good neighborliness, friendship and cooperation."

Departure Statement

SK080743 Seoul YONHAP in English 0736 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 8 (YONHAP) -- The following is the full text of President Chon Tu-hwan's statement upon his departure from Japan:

'Dear citizens of Japan: I am now returning to Seoul on completion of my three-day state visit to Japan.

I would like to express once again my wholehearted gratitude for the warm hospitality the Japanese Government and people have extended to me and my party during my sojourn in Japan.

The visit, brief though it was, made a deep impression on me, providing me with a valuable opportunity to witness the peaceful life the Japanese people are enjoying in freedom and happiness. You have built, on the principles of free democracy and a market economy, a prosperous country admired by the world.

I am especially happy to note that during the visit, I was able to have sincere and frank talks with His Majesty Emperor Hirohito, His Excellency Prime Minister Nakasone and other leaders of the Japanese Government, thus serving to provide a historic turning point to draw up a blueprint for future relations between our two nations.

I am of the firm belief that on the basis of such determination as shown by the leaders of the two countries, we will be able to open, through mutual understanding and support, a new era of good neighborliness and friendly cooperation in the annals of Korean-Japanese relations.

I have no doubts that the new age of partnership between the two nations, highlighted by friendship and amity, will result in peace and prosperity. This will play a leading role in the creation of the new history of the Pacific era, which will greet us in the years to come.

With such hopes and convictions in my mind, I am concluding my present visit, I wish to extend my sincere wishes for the continued good health of their majesties the emperor and the empress and of His Excellency Prime Minister Nakasone, as well as for the everlasting prosperity of the Japanese people."

Joint Communique Issued

SK080459 Seoul YONHAP in English 0456 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 8 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The following is the full text of the joint statement issued Saturday by President Chon Tu-hwan and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone:

"His Excellency the President of the Republic of Korea and Mrs. Chon Tu-hwan paid, as state guests, an official visit to Japan for three days from September 6 to 8, 1984. "The president was accompanied by His Excellency Sin Pyong-hyon, deputy prime minister and minister of the Economic Planning Board; His Excellency Yi Won-Kyong, minister of foreign affairs; His Excellency Pae Myong-in, minister of justice; His Excellency Kum Chin-ho, minister of trade and industry; His Excellency Yi Chin-hui, minister of culture and information; His Excellency Yi Chong-o, minister of science and technology, His Excellency Cho Kyong-nok, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Japan; His Excellency Kang Kyong-sik, secretary general to the president; His Excellency Ho Chong-il, chief secretary to the president of the Democratic Justice Party; General Yi Ki-pak, chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff and other senior officials of the Government of the Republic of Korea.

"After their arrival, President and Mrs. Chon Tu-hwan were warmly greeted by his majesty the emperor of Japan at a welcoming ceremony held at the state guest house, and thereafter, met with the emperor at the Imperial Palace.

"President Chon Tu-hwan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone held summit talks in a most cordial and friendly atmosphere and exchanged frank views on the international situation with particular reference to the East Asia, bilateral relations and other matters of mutual interest.

"The president and the prime minister shared the view that the official visit by Prime Minister Nakasone to the Republic of Korea in January 1983 and the first official visit to Japan by President Chon as the head of state of the Republic of Korea were very significant in the further development of good-neighborly relations based upon friendship and cooperation between the Republic of Korea and Japan by opening a new chapter in the history of the two countries' relations.

"On the occasion of the president's historic visit to Japan, the president and the prime minister resolved to work together for the further development and consolidation of good-neighborly relations based upon friendship and cooperation between the Republic of Korea and Japan, which will last for many generations to come. The two leaders shared the view that the maintenance and development of such cooperative relationship between the two countries in pursuit of their common ideals of freedom, peace, and democracy will not only be beneficial to the peoples of the two countries, but also contributing to the world peace as well as the peace and stability of the East Asia.

"The president and the prime minister agreed that the Republic of Korea and Japan, as mature neighbors who uphold the principles of reciprocity, equality, mutual understanding and respect, should endeavor to develop, from a global perspective, a lasting good-neighborly relations based upon friendship and cooperation between them in accordance with the treaty on basic relations between the Republic of Korea and Japan signed in 1965.

"The president and the prime minister noted with satisfaction that on the occasion of the visit to the Republic of Korea by Prime Minister Nakasone last year, the matters of economic cooperation between the two countries had been resolved and the projects were currently being implemented and that various talks between the two governments such as the regular ministerial meeting, the conference between the foreign ministers and the meeting of ministers of science and technology had been successfully held and had greatly contributed to the promotion of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. The two leaders agreed to maintain closer consultations between the two governments in the future.

"The president and the prime minister, noting with satisfaction that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries have also been strengthened by the exchanges and cooperation between the parliamentarians as well as between the private sectors of the two countries, shared the view that such activities should continue and increase in the future and welcomed the establishment of a cultural exchange fund by the Parliamentarians' League of the two countries.

"The president and the prime minister, sharing the view that 'the maintenance of peace and stability on the Korean peninsula is essential to those of the East Asia including Japan,' reaffirmed their determination to continue to cooperate henceforth with each other with a view to promoting peace, stability and prosperity of this region.

"The two leaders agreed that the Korean question should, basically, be resolved by peaceful means through direct talks between the authorities of the South and the North of Korea.

"In this connection, the prime minister reconfirmed the position of the Government of Japan to support the efforts of the Republic of Korea for the realization of the dialogue between the South and the North in order to achieve peaceful reunification, including the proposal to hold direct talks between the highest authorities of the South and the North of Korea and the proposal for democratic reunification through national reconciliation, both advanced by the president. The prime minister 'highly appreciated' that the defense efforts of the Government of the Republic of Korea in the face of the harsh realities surrounding the Korean peninsula, together with its efforts for dialogue, have contributed to the maintenance of peace on the Korean peninsula.

"The president expressed the view that the admission of both the South and the North of Korea into the United Nations, as an interim measure pending the peaceful reunification of Korea, would contribute to easing tensions and help promote peace on the Korean peninsula.

"The prime minister stated that the Government of Japan will support 'such a measure conducive' to easing tensions and upholding the principle of universality of the United Nations.

"The president and the prime minister, recalling the incidents of the shooting-down of a Korean Air Lines passenger plane and the terroristic bombing massacre in Rangoon last year, renewed their resolve to continue to work for the prevention of such use of force and acts of terrorism.

"The president and the prime minister, noting that one side's economic growth and prosperity contribute also to the economic growth and prosperity of the other, shared the view that the promotion of wide-range expansion of cooperative relations in the economic field is important.

"The president and the prime minister, concurring on the desirability of developing the bilateral trade toward balanced expansion, agreed to continue close consultations for the sound development of trade relations through periodic ministerial conferences, trade talks and other meetings.

"In this regard, the president and the prime minister appreciated the planned dispatch of Japanese mission to the Republic of Korea for the promotion of imports, etc. by Japan on the occasion of the international trade fair to be held in Seoul beginning at the end of September this year.

"The president and the prime minister, reconfirming the desirability of the expansion of industrial technology cooperation between the two countries, agreed to promote technology cooperation 'on the governmental level' and to continue to hold consultations on the improvement of environment for the promotion of exchanges and cooperation in the private sectors.

"In this regard, the president and the prime minister appreciated the training program in Japan of technicians of the Republic of Korea to be started sometime this fall.

"The president and the prime minister concurred on the importance of investment expansion to the strengthening of cooperation in the economic and other fields, including industrial technology cooperation between the two countries.

"The president and the prime minister expressed satisfaction at the achievements of the sixth meeting between the ministers of science and technology of the Republic of Korea and Japan held in Seoul in July this year and agreed on further promoting science and technology cooperation between governmental as well as public institutions of the two countries.

"The president and the prime minister, expressing deep concern over the increasing protectionist trend in some parts of the world, also agreed to continue close cooperation in international forums in order to maintain and strengthen the free trade. The president and the prime minister confirmed their willingness to cooperate in initiating new rounds of multilateral trade negotiations in the framework of the general agreement on tariffs and trade.

"The president and the prime minister, sharing the view that the expansion of exchanges on a nation-wide basis, respecting each other's national tradition and identity, is very important, from the long-term perspective, to the development of good-neighborly relations based upon friendship and cooperation between the Republic of Korea and Japan, reconfirmed their willingness to expand gradually, to this end, the cultural exchanges in scholarly, educational and sports areas. In particular, the two leaders, in view of the importance of mutual understanding between the younger generations of the two countries on the eve of the twenty-first century, agreed on the desirability of accelerating the exchanges between the youth of the two countries.

"The president and the prime minister, considering that next year marks the 20th anniversary of the normalization of the diplomatic relations between the two countries, also expressed the hope that the commemorative events which are currently being planned for the observation of the anniversary between the two countries should successfully take place and bring to fruition.

"The president and the prime minister noted that, in view of the historical background of the question of the Korean residents in Japan, the improvement in their legal status and treatment is closely related to the promotion of friendly relations between the Republic of Korea and Japan.

"The president, appreciating the measures taken so far by the Government of Japan in this regard, requested that the Government of Japan continue its efforts on this matter. The prime minister stated his willingness to make continued efforts.

"The president and the prime minister, sharing the view that the 1988 Seoul Olympics, when held in the genuine Olympic spirit transcending differences in political system and ideology will serve as an important momentum for contributing to the world peace and the reconciliation among the peoples of the world, expressed their expectations and convictions that the Olympic Games be held successfully with participation of all nations in the world.

"The president and the prime minister, noting the increasingly interdependent relations among the Pacific-Rim countries and the rapid development in this region, shared the view that the strengthening of cooperation in the Pacific region would contribute not only to the prosperity of this region but also to the peace and prosperity of the world.

"The two leaders reaffirmed the need and importance of the promotion of cooperative relations through the expansion of various exchanges among the Pacific-Rim countries.

"The President and Mrs. Chon expressed, on behalf of their party, their profound appreciation for the warm reception and hospitality accorded to them by the Government and people of Japan."

CPRE, MEDIA DENOUNCE CHON TU-HWAN'S JAPAN TRIP

NODONG SINMUN 6 Sep Commentary

SK060615 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2311 GMT 5 Sep 84

[NODONG SINMUN 6 September commentary: "We Condemn the Pro-Japanese Stooge's Junket to Japan"]

[Text] The puppet Chon Tu-hwan will visit Japan for 3 days, from 6 to 8 September, in defiance of the strong opposition and protests of the Korean and Japanese peoples and public opinion at home and abroad. The puppets are kicking up a racket while clamoring as if the junket were an event to obtain an apology from the Japanese emperor for the past colonial rule over Korea by the Japanese imperialists and to contribute to developing the friendly and cooperative relations between South Korea and Japan and to preserving peace on the Korean peninsula.

This is preposterous and false propaganda to hide the criminal seamy side of the junket and justify their treachery. If he obtains an apology from the powerless emperor, a war criminal of the past, what kind of apology will the pro-Japanese stooge, who is trying to be the first to visit the Japanese emperor and flatter him, receive? Granted that he does obtain an apology, what significance will it have? Our people will not recognize such an apology.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's visit to Japan is a treacherous junket of selling out the country and a war junket straining the situation on the Korean peninsula and in Asia.

While in Japan, the South Korean puppets will hold two rounds of talks with the Japanese prime minister to discuss the overall situation of Asia, with the Korean peninsula as the focal point, and matters of mutual concern. They are raving that the so-called ideology of free democracy and the consciousness of security, which are to be affirmed through the junket, will open a new era which will contribute to peace on the Korean peninsula and South Korea-Japan cooperation and common prosperity. This is a maneuver to justify a dangerous and illicit collusion between South Korea and Japan.

In their statement, issued on 3 September, opposing the puppet Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan, South Korean democratic figures commented on a new era, which is clamored about by the puppets, and viewed it as one which will only result in new domination over South Korea by Japan in the fields of politics, the economy, and military affairs.

The South Korean puppet's junket to Japan is aimed mainly at promoting the fabrication of the U.S.-Japanese-South Korean triangular military alliance, which the U.S. imperialists have long pushed forward, by strengthening military collusion with the Japanese reactionaries behind the facade of security and, thus, at more thoroughly turning South Korea into a military bridgehead against our country and other Asian countries.

The Japanese reactionaries' repeated declaration reiterating of no change in their policy of sanctions against our country and the South Korean puppets' adoption of anti-communist confrontation as their state policy are aimed at confrontation with us.

Since the end of the 1960's, military collusion between South Korea and Japan has been promoted through exchanges of military personnel and information, the observation of military exercises, and repair and supply of weapons. Since 1982, a study on joint operations against our people has been conducted between them under the pretext of a study on an emergency in the Far East. Bosses of the puppet army and the Self-Defense Armed Forces have contacted each other more frequently.

Included in the itinerary for the puppet Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan are talks between the puppet chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the chairman of the Joint Staff Council of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces. According to a foreign news report, the talks will focus on joint action in 1,000 nautical miles of maritime traffic routes around Japan in case of an emergency and cooperative operations in the wake of a blockade of the Korea Strait. Seeking to dispatch the Japanese Self-Defense Forces abroad and, along with this, to mobilize the South Korean puppet army to Asia and the Pacific, this plainly confirms the military nature of the junket and its dangerous nature.

The South Korean puppets are trying to promote the militarization of the South Korean economy by introducing Japanese monopoly capital under the signboard of cooperation and coprosperity. Today, the economic power of Japan is a main lever for the reinvasion of South Korea. While Japan has recorded \$28.6 billion in black ink in trade with South Korea over a period of 18 years, from 1965 to 1983, South Korea has marked a huge trade deficit. South Korea is liable to Japan for most of the approximately \$50 billion in foreign debts which South Korea is shouldering. The further penetration of Japanese monopoly capital into South Korea will only accelerate the dependence, ruin, and militarization of the South Korean economy and plunge the people's lives into more irretrievable distress.

Since the day it usurped power, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has presented all the precious things of the nation to the aggressors, flattering the U.S. and Japanese masters for the security of its power.

Through his visit to Japan, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is trying to nullify the crimes of aggression that the Japanese imperialists perpetrated during the period of the 36-year colonial rule, and broadly open to the Japanese reactionaries a path for the reinvasion of South Korea in the political, economic, and military fields, as well as other fields. This is reminiscent of the crime of the five Ulsa traitors, who received a small benefit for selling out the country to the Japanese imperialists in the past, crying out for friendship and amity with Japan.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan is the outcome of the U.S. imperialists' policy toward Korea and Asia. One of the basic strategic goals the U.S. imperialists seek in Korea and Asia is to cook up a U.S.-Japanese-South Korean triangular military alliance through closer collusion between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries, put forth the Japanese militaristic forces as an agent for the invasion of Asia, and drag the Japanese Self-Defense Forces into the Korean front in case of an emergency.

The Japanese reactionaries dream of realizing their old wild delusion of a Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere by following the U.S. imperialists' strategy of aggression and, as the first step for overseas invasion, they are seeking a total reinvasion of South Korea. They invited such human trash as traitor Chon Tu-hwan and are trying to greet him as a state guest. This also proceeded from an attempt to restore their old status of colonial ruler by accelerating the reinvasion of South Korea with the puppets as a guide.

The South Korean puppet's junket to Japan and the Japanese reactionaries' new impure collusion with the South Korean puppets are a new dangerous turn in the maneuvers for militarization of the Japanese reactionaries.

It is extremely obvious that, running counter to the will of the Korean and Japanese peoples, traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit, which is made in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' aggressive concept and the Japanese reactionaries' wild desire for expansion, will even further deepen the reinvasion of South Korea by Japan, further increase the danger of war in Korea, block peaceful reunification in Korea, and threaten peace in Asia.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan and daily strengthening criminal collusion between South Korea and Japan are a challenge which runs counter to the tenor of the times, which are characterized by aspirations for independence and peace. The South Korean people of all walks of life and a broad range of Japanese people, including those in the political and social circles, are now resolutely opposing and rejecting traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan through mass rallies, demonstrations, statements, talks, and hunger strikes.

The South Korean puppets' maneuvers of playing the role of a faithful stooge of the U.S. imperialists while upholding them as their savior and, moreover, of trying to prolong their life by crawling even into the bosom of the Japanese reactionaries are a nation-selling and rash act of digging their own grave. The Chon Tu-hwan ring must know how those who betrayed their fellow countrymen ended their lives and step down from power without delay as demanded by the South Korean people.

The Japanese reactionaries are maneuvering to achieve their wild desire to reinvade South Korea in return for supporting with strength the Chon Tu-hwan ring which is forsaken by history. Instead of seeking the anachronistic reinvansion of South Korea while bolstering such a sordid military hooligan as traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the Japanese reactionary ruling circles should sincerely atone, before all the Korean people, for the crimes they perpetrated against our nation in the past, and stop the act of blocking peace and peaceful reunification in Korea. The U.S. imperialists must stop the foolish maneuvers to strengthen their policy of aggression against Korea through collusion between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along the U.S. troops and all weapons of murder, including nuclear weapons.

Our people are watching with high alertness the dangerous collusion between the Chon Tu-hwan ring and the Japanese reactionaries under the instigation and encouragement of the U.S. imperialists. The Korean people will never tolerate or overlook any attempt to obstruct their cause of reunification and to threaten peace in Korea and Asia.

CPRF Issues Memorandum

SK060925 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text of a memorandum issued by the CPRF, dated 5 September 1984 -- read by announcer]

[Text] Recently, in connection with traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japan junket, voices condemning their nation-selling and treacherous acts have been further raised among the South Korean people and the overseas compatriots.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a pro-Japanese and pro-U.S. double stooge who is turning over all of South Korea even into the hands of the Japanese reactionaries, still not satisfied with turning it over to the U.S. imperialists as their colony and nuclear forward base. The nation-selling and treacherous acts committed by the puppet traitor far exceed the crimes of all his predecessor traitors. The CPRF issues this memorandum, indicting the nation-selling and treacherous crimes of traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

1. The super stooge raised by the United States: Chon Tu-hwan, the worst traitor in history, is the pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitor who has long been systematically raised and trained by his U.S. masters. During the Korean war, traitor Chon Tu-hwan entered the 4-year puppet military academy -- established for the first time in South Korea -- through arrangements made by the U.S. Eight Army commander, the defeated General VanFleet, fostered in himself pro-U.S. flunkeyism and the trait of a human butcher, and then he became an officer in the puppet army.

Thereafter, in accordance with a U.S. CIA plan, Chon Tu-hwan went to the United States twice, in 1959 and 1960, received special training on guerrilla clean-up operations and psychological warfare, and became the first special warfare training officer in South Korea. Issue No 8, 1981 of TONGIL PYONGNON reported this.

In 1970, when the Vietnam war was at its height, traitor Chon Tu-hwan was dispatched to Vietnam as a regimental commander of the Paengma [White Horse] unit, and was awarded a U.S. military Order of the Gold Star in return for his notorious role in the savage punitive operations against the Vietnamese patriots. On this, issue No 10, 1980 of TONGIL PYONGNON wrote: Chon Tu-hwan has consistently pursued the road to power ever since he first went to war with the strong support of General Wickham, a longtime friend since the Vietnam war.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has been raised on U.S. Coca Cola and butter and who has been received U.S. training, has become a faithful U.S. dog who is filled to the bore with pro-U.S. flunkeyism. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan has always raved, with his colleagues, that U.S. aid is the lifeline of South Korea and that U.S. interests are South Korean interests, thus uttering worship of the United States like a grandfather. He went so far as to say that he would not overlook bad words of any form against the United States, thus revealing his trait as a pro-U.S. flunkeyist. His pro-U.S. flunkeyism was such that all who had met traitor Chon Tu-hwan said that he was full of U.S. spirit. NEWSWORLD, in its issue of 29 June 1980 reported this.

When former U.S. President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger flew to South Korea in November 1974, traitor Chon Tu-hwan showed a special example in upholding a master. Chon Tu-hwan, who was then assistant deputy director general of the Chongwadae Presidential Security Force, was in charge of security for Ford and his entourage. He issued an extraordinary first degree alert order to all the puppet police, suspended all the traffic to Kimpo Airport, and arrested at random those who were regarded as anti-U.S. figures. He even personally stood guard at night at the door while the traitor Pak Chong-hui's daughter was attending Ford at his bed and while Kissinger was enjoying himself with high-class prostitutes, and engaged in such a dirty act as searching the bodies of the prostitutes to prevent an unexpected accident.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who was raised to be a super pro-U.S. stooge with U.S. dollars and who rose to power with active backing of the U.S. imperialists, thoroughly exposed his trait as a pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitor.

In his so-called inaugural speech on 1 September 1980, traitor Chon Tu-hwan reaffirmed his loyalty to his masters, saying that he would develop friendly relations with the friendly United States and guarantee U.S. interests. (SEOUL SINMUN of South Korea, 2 September 1980)

In the so-called policy speech on 30 October, he raved that he would further solidify the treacherous South Korea-U.S. mutual defense cooperation system, openly revealing his intention of strengthening the pro-U.S. flunkeyist subjugation policy. (SEOUL SINMUN reported this on 31 October 1980.

When Reagan's presidential election campaign was at its height in the United States, Chon Tu-hwan expressed strong support for Reagan to Cline, a member of the foreign policy making group of the Reagan Administration and former U.S. CIA official, who came to South Korea, made all types of flattering remarks, saying that he hoped for the birth of a Reagan regime, and, later, offered, through U.S. Ambassador to Seoul Walker, the funds necessary for Reagan's election campaign. Regarding this fact, the Japanese magazine SEKAI, issue No 10 of 1981, exposed the following:

Chon Tu-hwan offered a large sum of money for Reagan's election campaign. They call such big corruption not corruption but politics. The man who delivered the election funds was Walker. The only condition set by Chon Tu-hwan was that Reagan meet him first if the latter won the election. It was because of such bribery and secret agreements that Reagan summoned traitor Chon Tu-hwan first to the White House after he was inaugurated as U.S. President.

The filthy and wicked nature of Chon Tu-hwan as a pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitor was openly exposed during his U.S. junket. When he went to the United States in late January and early February 1981, traitor Chon Tu-hwan begged for the perpetual occupation of U.S. forces in South Korea, saying that he would never forget his indebtedness to the United States. When he visited the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives, he said, disgracefully and fawningly, that he wished to thank those present for their resolution not to carry out the U.S. troops' withdrawal from South Korea when the issue was raised by the U.S. Government a few years previously. This was reported by South Korean central radio on 3 February 1981.

In a speech at the National Press Club in Washington following the issuance of the South Korea-U.S. joint statement, the puppet traitor even raved that South Korea is a wall defending the United States and Japan. Commenting on this, the Japanese magazine SEKAI, issue No 5 of 1981, scornfully said: It is unusual that the president of a country defined his country's position as a defending wall for other countries while speaking at an official gathering during his visit to another country. This means that South Korea is a country which exists for the United States and Japan. More specifically, this indicates that the Chon Tu-hwan regime is serving the interests of the United States and Japan, rather than the South Korean people.

What traitor Chon Tu-hwan does is only for the benefit of foreign forces and to serve foreign forces. It was the Chon Tu-hwan ring that profanely viewed as nation-destroying violence and a senseless act the arson incident at the American Cultural Center in Pusan in March 1982, behaving disgracefully by agumenting the defense of the U.S. Embassy and apologizing to his masters, while viciously suppressing the youths, students, and people who rose up in a patriotic struggle.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan even unhesitatingly committed the crime, incurring the wrath of heaven and earth, of offering a Boeing 747 passenger plane of a South Korean airline company -- carrying 269 passengers and crew members -- on 1 September 1983 for a U.S. reconnaissance operation. Of late, the British military journal DEFENSE ATTACHE, West Germany's UNSER ZEIT, and other publications and public cricles of many countries have continuously exposed the criminal purpose of the South Korean plane's intrusion into Soviet airspace, and said that the flight, which brought about the tragic end of the innocent passengers, was perpetrated by the United States and those who were bought off by it to obtain new intelligence information about the Soviet Union and to aggravate international tension.

Because of such pro-U.S. flunkeyist maneuvers by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, South Korea today has been turned into a complete U.S. imperialist colony in all fields -- political, economic, and military. The Chon Tu-hwan ring has turned everything more deeply over to the U.S. imperialists. In South Korea there is the so-called government and National Assembly, but they are little more than subcontracting organizations of the United States for its colonial rule. The practical power to rule over them is in the hands of the United States, which is in command of everything.

The South Korean puppet regime sets up and executes its basic policy on the basis of agreements reached in diplomatic talks with the United States and on the basis of decisions provided by the so-called joint bodies. Its duty is to carry out the directives which the U.S. masters give them behind the scene.

It is well known to the world that traitor Chon Tu-hwan acted like a puppet under the direction of the three U.S. advisers -- John (Lamafa), who was an employee of the U.S. State Department Intelligence Bureau and engaged in reconnaissance, intrigue, and subversive operations to overthrow governments, and then became the counselor in charge of political affairs for the U.S. Embassy in Seoul; (Frederick Klaus), who participated in the Korean war as an Army captain, retired as a lieutenant colonel, and then deeply involved himself in the affairs of the U.S. forces in South Korea; and a retired colonel who has long served in the Eighth U.S. Army in South Korea. Such being the case, traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself was compelled to say that South Korean politics are dominated by the United States and that he acts in accordance with the assertions of his U.S. advisers.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring turned the South Korean military prerogative of supreme command over to the United States and turned the entire land of the South over to the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces for their use as a military base and a nuclear forward base. The major ports and harbors in South Korea, as well as some 150,000 chongbo of fertile land, have been turned into military bases. Some 200 military bases and military facilities have been constructed in South Korea, including some 30 operational airports and nuclear bases.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, in his tete-a-tete secret talks with Reagan during the latter's Seoul junket in November 1983, did not even hesitate to commit the crime of discussing the transfer of the B-52 strategic bombers -- which carry nuclear weapons and are deployed at Anderson Air Force Base in Guam, and which belong to the U.S. Strategic Air Command -- to South Korea. This was reported in the Japanese magazine KOREA REPORT, 2d issue of No 12 1983; [words indistinct] Issue No 2, 1984

Until some time ago, people thought that the deployment of neutron bombs in South Korea was a future matter, but it is now revealed that 56 neutron bombs have already been deployed in South Korea. This according to the Austrian paper SALZBURGER TAGBLATT, 2 March 1984 edition

In South Korea today, the defense industry is rapidly expanding, at the request of the U.S. imperialists, and military spending has been unprecedentedly increased as a result of it. Annual military expenditures in 1981, immediately after the Chon Tu-hwan ring took power, amounted to no less than 92 times as much as military expenditures in 1965, one of the early years of Pak Chong-hui's assumption of power, and they are increasing every year. Thus, because of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's treacherous militarization maneuvers, South Korea has been thoroughly turned into a military base and a nuclear base to carry out the U.S. imperialists' aggression and war policy.

It has also been exposed that traitor Chon Tu-hwan's treacherous act has driven the entire South Korean economy into the hands of the U.S. monopoly entrepreneurs. According to the data which have been made public, the foreign debts of the South Korean puppets amount to 47 billion dollars, more than four times the puppet government's total budget. This was reported in the South Korean paper CHOSON ILBO, 31 May 1984 issue

Of the total amount of foreign loans which the puppets introduced, the share of U.S. monopolistic capital is 30.7 percent, and the share of the international financial organization under the control of the United States is 18 percent; thus the total U.S. share is nearly 50 percent. Today, the U.S. imperialists, through the puppet government, completely hold the key industries of South Korea, including the railways, communications, finance, the coal industry, and the metallurgical industry. Through comprador capital, it has in its hands 65 percent of South Korea's (?GNP) more than 65 percent of the mining industry, 98 percent of the construction industry, 50 percent of commercial sales, 70 percent of trade and exports, and 100 percent of the defense industry.

Because of the U.S. policy of imposing sale of surplus agricultural produce, South Korean agriculture today is seriously frustrated, leading to a situation in which the South Korean people can hardly sustain themselves unless 8 million tons of grain are imported every year. The rate of self-sufficiency in food in 1983 was only 42 percent. Thus, the South Korean economy has been turned into a colonial, subjugated economy totally dependent on the United States for capital, raw material, fuel, facilities, and food.

Commenting on the nature of the subjugation of the South Korean economy, the Japanese magazine ECONOMIST, issue No 5, 1981 had good reason to write that the Chon Tu-hwan regime, which took power without advancing any worthwhile policy, is attempting to realize a breakthrough in its economic difficulties by depending on foreign countries, especially the United States and Japan.

2. The most filthy pro-Japanese flunkeyist traitor: Traitor Chon Tu-hwan was born into a pro-Japan traitor's family. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's father, who was a most wicked traitor to the nation, was a vicious village headman in Nochon-ri, (Yubok-myon), Hapchon County, South Kyongsang Province, during the time of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule, and was a secret spy for the Japanese imperialists. He fled to Manchuria, forced to run by the curses of the village residents. Continuing his work as a spy for the Japanese imperialists, he served as a guide for the Japanese imperialist aggressive forces which were engaged in clean-up operations against the anti-Japanese units.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan went to (Songnam) Province in Manchuria with his father, and while attending (Horam) elementary school there, served, together with his father, as a running dog for the Japanese rascals, following the Japanese imperialist punitive forces. About this, traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself confessed: When I was young, as I saw the Japanese Army officers carrying their military swords, wearing leather boots, and riding on horseback, I was enchanted, and thought that I would become an Imperial Army officer and remain loyal to the Japanese emperor. This is according to the Japanese magazine SHOKUN, issue No 10, 1980.

Because Chon Tu-hwan is such a person, he, together with some 150 men, visited the Japanese Consulate in Pusan soon after taking power, on the occasion of the Japanese emperor's birthday, and praised to the skies the Japanese reactionaries' militarist policy, wishing "his majesty the emperor" a long life, and toasting him.

Chon Tu-hwan's true colors as a pro-Japanese traitor are being revealed clearly as he restores the dark close relationship with the Japanese reactionaries and strengthens the pro-Japanese treacherous policy. As soon as he took power, traitor Chon Tu-hwan dispatched his brother Chon Kyong-hwan and other members of his family and relatives and the pro-Japanese flunkeyists to Japan, begged for their support, and brought many of the pro-South Korean Japanese figures into South Korea.

In April 1980, traitor Chon Tu-hwan invited a Japanese emissary, Matsubara Tadashi, to Seoul, arranged a Kisaeng party in a secret restaurant, and, after having drinks, sang the Japanese imperialist military song (Tobien), to the bewilderment of even the Japanese reactionaries on hand. This is as reported in the Japanese magazine CHUO KORON, issue No 7, 1980.

On 31 August of the same year, Chon Tu-hwan met with Kishi Nobusuke, notorious as the ringleader of Japan-South Korea collusion, and his party and entreated them to hold the regular Japan-South Korea Cabinet meeting at an early date. On 24 September, he invited Fukuda Taekeo, who was also known to be a bigwig in Japan-South Korea collusion, to Seoul and bargained with him over issues of nation-selling treachery.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, assuming a pro-Japanese line as an important policy, cried for permanent development of South Korea-Japan relations and about a community with the (?same destiny) between South Korea and Japan. He even pledged to be loyal to Japan.

Even in the early stage of his power the puppet traitor babbled that he wants to see future generations inherit deep political and economic relations between South Korea and Japan and that he thinks South Korea can be considered a part of Japan. Japanese NHK Radio reported this on 11 June 1980.

With the visit of Nakasone to South Korea, the pro-Japanese treacherous, nation-selling crimes of traitor Chon Tu-hwan is being more undisguisedly exposed. Holding two meetings with Nakasone, the puppet traitor conspired with him to cooperate more closely in concluding the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance. At a banquet welcoming Nakasone, he raved that he earnestly wishes establishment of relations at a new level, forgetting the unfortunate past. The Japanese news agency JIJI reported this on 12 January 1983.

Concerning the second meeting between traitor Chon Tu-hwan and Nakasone after the official banquet, a paper published overseas by Korean compatriots said: Eight beautiful young film actresses were serving them there. They sat beside Chon Tu-hwan and Nakasone and amused them with dancing and songs. Being dead-drunk, Chon Tu-hwan sang a Japanese popular song over the microphone. During the 2-hour long party which was vulgar and even debauched, the two men continuously shouted "Kanpai" in Japanese whenever they raised their wine glasses.

Concerning such a mean and indecent welcome accorded by the puppet traitor, the 12 January 1983 issue of the South Korean paper CHOSON ILBO said and deplored: Not to speak of the citizens of Seoul, even the Japanese correspondents in Seoul showed astonishment at the welcome for Prime Minister Nakasone, who is no more than a head of administration, treating him as the head of state, flying the Japanese flag in the sky of Seoul. Because of such pro-Japanese nation-selling policies by the puppet clique, the political subordination of South Korea to the Japanese militarists is being further deepened. Today, the Japanese reactionaries are freely violating the political sovereignty of the South Korean people while raving about a Japan-South Korea community with a common destiny.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan not only pushed South Korea toward Japan politically, but also pushed South Korea's economy deep into Japan's economic sphere. On 9 July 1980, the puppet clique dragged in a large-size purchase mission of 127 delegates from Japanese business firms and groups, and bank and government officials from the fields of foreign affairs, agriculture, fishery, and trade and allowed them to visit many places in South Korea, including Seoul and Pusan, to collect data and material necessary for their economic reinvasion. With the purpose of pushing the South Korean economy into Japan's economic sphere, the puppet clique even worked out measures to round off a South Korea-Japan comprehensive (?subordinate) economic subcontract system. This was reported in by SEOUL SINMUN on 10 July 1980.

The puppet clique deepened economic subordination to Japan by introducing random loans and monopolistic capital from Japan. For the 3 years from 1980 to 1982 inclusive, the Chon Tu-hwan clique introduced Japanese loans amounting to \$1.28 billion. It also decided to drag in public loans amounting to some \$4 billion during the period from 1982-83.

In introducing Japanese monopolistic capital, the South Korean puppets allowed special privileges, such as assurance of cheap labor power, exemption from taxes, permission to make 100 percent investment, allowance of remittance of interest to the home country, and special rights for enterprise management, thus accelerating the infiltration into South Korea of Japanese monopolistic capital.

Of all direct foreign investment in South Korea, Japanese investment was only 27.4 percent of the total in late 1960's. However, this rate has rapidly increased in recent years and reached 56.7 percent as of the end of 1982. The Japanese magazine KEIZAI issue No 4, 1983 reported this. The number of Japanese business firms and enterprises dragged in by the South Korean puppets reached more than 300 in June 1983.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique not only gave various legal privileges to Japanese monopolistic business firms, but also left industrial complexes as concessions of Japanese monopolistic capital, including the Masan Free Export Zone and the Kuro and Kumi industrial complexes. Thus the Chon Tu-hwan clique allowed them to earn an enormous amount of interest. The South Korean economy is being subordinated to Japan more thoroughly.

The subordinate nature of the South Korean economy to Japan is also shown in the daily-increasing dependence of the South Korean economy on Japan for major raw materials, fuel, facilities, and parts. According to the 5 August 1981 edition of the South Korean paper TONG-A ILBO, South Korea imports from Japan 100 percent of its special steel coils, 99.3 percent of steel plates, 87.1 percent of iron and steel, 91.4 percent of (?copper goods), 85.9 percent of machinery, 81.3 percent of synthetic rubber, and 40 to 100 percent of major facilities and materials. Concerning this, the Japanese paper SHAKAI SHINPO on 28 August 1984 wrote: The rate of dependency of South Korea on imports of capital goods and raw materials from Japan has increased and is being perpetuated at a high level. South Korea's trade deficit has become chronic. The trade deficit with Japan from 1966 to June 1984 reached 74.1 percent of the total amount of South Korea's trade deficits in the same period.

Because of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's pro-Japanese nation-selling acts, South Korea has been reduced to a cultural colony of the United States and Japan in which outside forces and foreign fashions are rampageous, as is the Yankee culture. As South Korean publications deplore, outside forces and foreign fashions stormed South Korea early in the 1980's when pro-Japanese nation-selling traitor Chon Tu-hwan took power.

Concerning such a deplorable situation in South Korea in which the people were enchanted by Japanese fashion, the 15 August 1981 edition of the South Korean paper HANGUK ILBO wrote and deplored: Japanese language institutes and Japanese restaurants sprang up everywhere. Japanese magazines, professional books, popular Japanese record songs, and even Japanese films are overflowing everywhere.

In July 1981, a Japanese college student from Osaka visited South Korea and said that he felt as if he had come to his native town. This shows to what degree South Korea has become Japanese.

The puppet clique dragged in lewd Japanese men on the pretext of sightseeing and spoiled the morals and manners of our people. Furthermore, it has worked out recently a so-called comprehensive sightseeing development plan for Cheju Island in conspiracy with the Japanese masters and is maneuvering to leave Cheju Island totally in the hands of the Japanese rascals.

On the pretext of overcoming stagnation in the sightseeing business, the puppets designated Cheju Island as a duty free zone, raving that they will simplify the entrance procedure and lower sightseeing charges, and allow foreign tourists to enter this island without entry visas. Thus, the puppets unhesitatingly committed nation-selling crimes.

The nation-selling, treacherous crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan clique are revealed in the fact that it opened wider road for the Japanese militarists to launch a military reinvasion.

In reality, the Japanese reactionaries went beyond the hitherto scope of exchanges of information and military personnel in their military relations with the puppets and connected the Self-Defense Forces' central command communications system with the puppet army's communications command system, and also connected their anti-aircraft systems.

Meanwhile, the South Korean puppets unified the specifications of their arms with those of the Japanese reactionaries, and, bringing Japanese monopolistic defense businesses into South Korea, they are vigorously engaged in the joint production of military weapons.

According to a report in the 13 February 1981 edition of the Japanese daily ASAHI SHIMBUN the Japanese reactionaries systematically transferred weapons technology to the South Korean puppets through the Machinery and Electronic Goods Association and the research institutes of the Machinery Promotion Association, and according to the 21 March 1983 edition of the Japanese daily YOMIURI 15 enterprises in South Korea formed cooperative relations with 44 Japanese enterprises through arrangements of South Korea's Defense Industrial Association, and have been secretly engaged in various exchanges of military technology.

In particular, since 1982 the Chon Tu-hwan ring has been bringing the leaders of Japan's Self-Defense Agency directly to the operational sites of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises under the pretext that they are observers of the exercises. And recently, taking advantage of the Japanese reactionaries' theory of defending the 1,000-mile sea route, they have not hesitated to commit the treacherous act of putting the Korean Straits in the hands of Japan's exclusive military rights.

The formation of the triangular military alliance between the United States, Japan, and South Korea, which has long been pushed ahead in accordance with Washington's plan, is being accelerated rapidly by traitor Chon Tu-hwan's pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese treacherous maneuvers. With Nakasone's Seoul junket last year and with traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japan junket, the aggressive triangular military alliance has entered its final stage of completion. The 8 July 1984 edition of the Japanese daily NIHON KEIZAI, writing on the purpose of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japan junket, exposed that the closer ties between Japan and South Korea are strengthening the triangular cooperative system with the United States as its axis.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's true colors as a pro-Japanese flunkeyist traitor have been clearly revealed by his brutal suppression of the South Korean youths and students who attacked the cursed Japanese Cultural Center in protest of his Japan junket.

When the youths and students attacked the Japanese Cultural Center a few days ago, the Chon Tu-hwan ring arrested some 140 patriotic students and behaved disgracefully, apologizing and expressing regret to Japan over the incident. If traitor Chon Tu-hwan forces his way to Japan in spite of the strong opposition at home and abroad and engages in treacherous negotiations with the Japanese reactionaries, it will be an antinational crime that is forever unpardonable, and South Korean subjugation to Japan would be further deepened.

Facts prove that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is the most filthy pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese traitor. History shows that, if there is a traitor within the nation, the nation will suffer misfortune and the country will fall. Furthermore, if a treacherous ring is in power under the mask of patriotism, the people have to suffer enormous misfortune and pain.

The South Korean people of all walks of life will never allow the worst traitor, Chon Tu-hwan, who commits nation-selling and treacherous acts to stay in power. The patriotic South Korean people, youths, and students cannot just wait and look at the puppet clique which turns over to foreign forces half of the fatherland which our forefathers defended with blood and sweat for such a long time.

The South Korean people of all walks of life who highly value the national dignity and sovereignty should launch into a daring struggle against the treacherous ring. Today, the brave South Korean youths, students, and people resolutely rose up in a struggle for national salvation, opposing traitor Chon Tu-hwan's pro-Japanese treachery in spite of fascist suppression. This is a very just and patriotic act.

The South Korean puppets should learn a proper lesson from the tragic fate of their preceding traitors, stop the cursed nation-selling and treacherous acts immediately, and should step down from power without delay before they are burned to death in flames of the people's resistance. The South Korean people's unyielding just struggle for national salvation, independence, democracy, and reunification will certainly be victorious.

[Dated] 5 September 1984, Pyongyang.

VRPR on Nakasone's Welcome

SK080520 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Unattributed talk denouncing the Nakasone Regime's welcome of Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan]

[Text] The Nakasone reactionary government, which invited traitor Chon Tu-hwan to visit Japan and which has gone so far as to form the so-called preparatory committee for welcoming Chon Tu-hwan, is now loudly babbling that Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan will be a historic event opening a new era between Japan and South Korea, talking about friendship and cooperation.

Now, why is the Nakasone government welcoming traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan despite the strong opposition of the Japanese and South Korean peoples? It is to trumpet the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan regime as a neighbor and to strengthen friendship and cooperation with the Chon Tu-hwan ring, not to regard the South Korean masses as neighbors and not to achieve friendship and cooperation with them.

The cooperation about which the Nakasone regime is loudly talking means that South Korea and Japan have the same destiny and that the Japanese reactionaries are trying to establish a cooperative system in the security field between Japan and South Korea and to form a tripartite military alliance between South Korea, the United States, and Japan. This can be well proven by the single fact that high-ranking Japanese officials, in their official speeches and statements issued prior to and after Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan, reaffirmed again that there is no change in the Japanese Government's basic stand that the security of South Korea is vital to that of Japan itself.

As we know well, the Japanese reactionaries have regarded South Korea only as a breakwater for their own security. What the Japanese reactionaries are aiming at is not only to utilize South Korea as a breakwater for their own security, but also to designate South Korea as the first target of their overseas expansion by realizing their schemes to become a big military power in a bid to realize their old aim of the Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere.

The United States is trying to realize its aim of aggression against Asia by utilizing the Japanese militarists as a proxy in the execution of its Asian strategy. At the same time, Japan is trying to realize its wild ambition by taking advantage of the U.S. imperialists' policy toward Japan and Asia.

Kanemaru, former director general of the Japan Self-Defense Agency, once said: The Korean peninsula is the advancing route for the Japanese Army in advancing toward the Asian Continent. If we fail to grasp the trend of the situation on the Korean peninsula, the Japanese military strategy on Asia cannot be achieved. In this sense, Japan, the United States, and South Korea should unite militarily and the 38th parallel in Korea should be regarded as a frontline. Such absurd remarks by Kanemaru vividly reveal precisely the Japanese militarists' wild ambition. The Japanese reactionary government's invitation of traitor Chon Tu-hwan to visit Japan and its acceleration of the formation of a tripartite military alliance between South Korea, the United States, and Japan are also for this purpose.

While trying to make Japan a big military power, the Japanese reactionaries have mapped out a joint operational plan with the United States to dispatch the Japan Self-Defense Forces to the South Korean frontline in case of an emergency. The Japanese reactionaries have also taken various steps to cope with the situation on the Korean peninsula in cooperation with the United States in case of an emergency.

As shown by various facts, the Japanese militarists have become a dangerous force for aggression against our nation. The Japanese militarists, who were expelled from this land 39 years ago, have landed in this country again and have grasped economic domination over this country again. Today, they are dreaming of dominating this country militarily.

Today's Japanese militarism is more dangerous than that of the past. Today's Japanese militarism has been closely linked with U.S. imperialism, which is seeking to dominate the world by force. It is also trying to utilize the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist regime as its henchman.

The Nakasone regime's clamor about peace and stability on the Korean peninsula, friendship, and cooperation is nothing but a cunning tactic to conceal the rearmament of Japan and its wild ambition for aggression against our country.

View on Press Conference

SK070831 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone said in a "press conference" on September 3 that his government would continue "sanctions" against the DPRK it took after the "Rangoon incident" and, earlier, expressed support to the "proposal for simultaneous entry of North and South Korea into the United Nations". Denouncing this, MINJU CHOSON today carries a signed commentary titled "Undisguised Expression of Hostile Policy."

The commentary says Nakasone's blatant outburst on the eve of Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip fully revealed the sinister intention of the Japanese reactionaries to make stride forward in realising their ambition for reinvasion of Korea by instigating the South Korean puppets. It continues:

A fierce struggle against the Japan trip of Chon Tu-hwan, a heinous murderer and traitor, has lately been waged in South Korea, Japan and other parts of the world and is expanding with each passing day.

In getting overheated in the anti-DPRK campaign talking about the "Rangoon incident" and "sanctions" at this time, the Japanese reactionaries try to impair the high international authority of the DPRK at any cost, patronise such human trash as Chon Tu-hwan and improve even a little the position of the South Korean puppets forsaken at home and abroad.

Their continued support to "similtaneous entry into the U.N." talking about the question of Korean reunification, an internal affair of the Korean nation, is a criminal act to legalise the division of Korea internationally and a foolish attempt to realise their wicked ambition for aggression by taking advantage of the division of Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries must act with discretion, looking straight at the trend of the times.

Emperor's Apology Rejected

SK090334 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 7 Sep 84

[NODONG SINMUN 8 September commentary: "Sophistry Aimed at Providing a Cause for the Treacherous Junket"]

[Text] Leaving for Japan on 6 September, puppet Chon Tu-hwan raved in a so-called departure statement at Kimpo Airport that he was leaving on his Japan junket to open a future world with Japan. In an arrival statement in Japan the same day, the puppet also raved that he was visiting Japan to put into oblivion the distant relations with Japan concerning the past and to open ever closer relations.

This is very ridiculous as it aims to provide some cause for his treachous junket. Puppet Chon Tu-hwan said that he will open some new chapter through his Japan junket. This means that he will liquidate the past with Japan, and this, in itself, is treacherous to begin with.

Some time ago, eight South Korean organizations, including the Christian Youth Council, issued a joint statement rejecting the puppet's Japan junket as intolerable anti-national treacherous diplomacy and resolutely condemning the total settlement of past relations with Japan and the opening of a new era as being against reason.

The Japanese militarists are the aggressors who waged aggression against Korea and occupied it for nearly half a century and imposed a colonial life of enslavement on our people. How many Korean people fell under the Japanese imperialists' trampling boots, shedding blood, and how many people had to suffer national maltreatment!

Instead of reflecting or apologizing for the criminal history of aggression for these nearly 40 years since the 15 August national liberation, the Japanese reactionaries are attempting to embellish it and are burning with ambition to colonize Korea again.

How can we forget such a historical fact with one apologetic remark by the emperor? Specifically, the Japanese emperor told traitor Chon Tu-hwan that it is very regrettable that an unfortunate past existed between the two countries. Can this be taken as an apology? Such negotiations between the Japanese emperor, who was a war criminal yesterday and is a dummy today, and traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who is quasi-president of South Korea, can in no way liquidate the Japanese imperialists' crime of aggression against Korea.

The new era between South Korea and Japan raved about by puppet Chon Tu-hwan also purports to have a very reactionary content. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the Japanese reactionaries made it their prime task to strengthen their military collusion during the puppet's junket, thereby augmenting the weak points in the triangular military alliance between the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

Also, they are attempting to open wide a way for the Japanese reactionaries' reinvasion under the pretext of security cooperation. The new era mentioned by the puppet is a new era for the Japanese reactionaries' reinvasion of South Korea, and a new era to increase the danger of war in Korea and Asia.

Puppet Chon Tu-hwan will never be able to justify his pro-Japanese treacherous act, which is a repetition of the cursed crime of the five Ulsa traitors who sold out the country and nation to the Japanese imperialists. The puppet traitor will be subjected to the people's trial for his nation-selling treacherous act.

Banquet Remarks Termed 'Trick'

SK090354 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Station Commentary]

[Text] "An apology or a mockery?" This is the subject I will discuss in this hour of station commentary.

Through progovernment propaganda means, the rulers in South Korea and Japan are burbling as if the Japanese emperor had sincerely apologized for the crimes the Japanese committed against our nation in the past at the so-called palace banquet held on 6 September. However, this is a trick designed to deceive public opinion at home and abroad.

All the Japanese emperor said was the single sentence: It is indeed regrettable that there was an unfortunate past between us. Such remarks by the emperor were not an apology, but a formal act to mislead public opinion at home and abroad and to placate our anti-Japanese sentiment by deceiving our masses.

The fact that the Japanese emperor invited such a pro-Japanese stooge as Chon Tu-hwan, a colonial puppet who serves the United States and who can represent neither our nation nor the masses on his visit to Japan, and played the game of apologizing is simply ridiculous.

As you may know, the Japanese imperialists are the sworn enemy of our people and illegally occupied our country for 36 years, committing indelible crimes against our people while practicing an unprecedentedly brutal colonial rule in our country. They indiscriminately arrested, imprisoned, and slaughtered the patriotic masses who fought for freedom and independence, randomly plundered and destroyed our unique national culture, and banned our people from using their own names in an attempt to obliterate our nation.

Indeed, the misery, misfortune, and pains forced on our people by the Japanese imperialists are beyond description. As for the Japanese emperor, he is the boss of the Japanese imperialists, who are the sworn enemy of our people, and a war criminal. Such a vicious enemy as Hirohito must kneel down before our people to apologize for the crimes committed in the past against them and his crimes would not still be sufficiently atoned for even if he were to kill himself by disembowelment. However, he simply took our people in with a bit of hocus-pocus, saying "it is regrettable." This is nothing but a mockery and an insult to our people.

However, what outraged us most was that traitor Chon Tu-hwan played the coquette in all possible ways, expressing gratitude to the Japanese emperor for his act. In particular, traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled as if the unfortunate past between South Korea and Japan were an ephemeral phenomenon. This is an act which can only be committed by such a traitor and nation-seller as Chon Tu-hwan whose crimes exceed that of the five enemies who signed the protectorate treaty between Korea and Japan in 1905.

Japan is our enemy who invaded our country for centuries and with who we cannot share the same sky. It is also a wicked enemy who forced on our people indescribable misery and misfortune while subjecting them to brutal colonial rule for 36 years.

The act of traitor Chon Tu-hwan of describing his visit to Japan as the starting point for a new era in relations between South Korea and Japan while covering up the crimes of the Japanese aggressors, the sworn enemy of our people who forced our people to change their names in an attempt to obliterate our people, is an intolerable, outrageous act which has only exposed the nature of a nation-seller.

The purpose behind traitor Chon Tu-hwan's kowtowing to the Japanese emperor and his traitorous bargaining with the Japanese militarists is to put the finishing touch on the South Korea-U.S.-Japan tripartite military alliance, to accelerate preparations for a war of northward invasion by extracting more military and economic aid from Japan, and to secure his power and achieve his ambition for long-term office in reward for opening a wider road for the Japanese militarists to reinvade Korea.

Our masses will never tolerate the Japanese militarists' maneuvers for reinvansion and the pro-Japanese Chon Tu-hwan group of traitors' treacherous and nation-selling acts.

VRPR on Military 'Collusion'

SK071440 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Talk by Madame Yun Chong-won: "A New Phase in South Korea-Japan Military Collusion"]

[Text] As you may know, the military collusion between South Korea and Japan is being further strengthened.

Public opinion at home and public opinion abroad share the same view that traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan is a dangerous war trip which pursues accelerated completion of the South Korea-U.S.-Japan triangular military alliance system and strengthening of the military collusion between South Korea and Japan.

We can say that the fact that Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan is a powder-reeking war trip has clearly been exposed through his words and deeds. As has been reported already, even before his visit to Japan the traitor Chon Tu-hwan stressed on many occasions that the security issue would be discussed as a priority agenda item in his so-called summit meetings with Nakasone and a priority issue in the South Korea-Japan joint communique. In reality, this turned out to be the case.

Even those in Japanese political circles are saying that the issues concerning the military alliance between South Korea and Japan will be fully discussed during Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan. The fact that South Korean Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Yi Ki-paek accompanies Chon Tu-hwan on his visit to Japan indicates that the visit is a move directly linked to the military alliance between South Korea and Japan. Yi Ki-paek met with Watanabe, chairman of the Joint Staff council of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces, and hatched a military plot.

Meanwhile, Watanabe reportedly will fly to Seoul on 1 October under the pretext of participating in the so-called Army Day functions and will discuss issues of strengthening military cooperation between South Korea and Japan with South Korean military leaders. This proves indisputably that the military collusion between South Korea and Japan has assumed an open form and entered a new, dangerous phase. As you may know very well, the military collusion between South Korea and Japan did not begin yesterday. It has long been promoted in response to the U.S. imperialists' Far East strategy, thanks to the U.S. leading role, Japan's active participation, and the puppet South Korean regime's fully servile obedience.

Although the U.S. imperialists have already established bilateral military alliance systems with South Korea and Japan respectively on the basis of the U.S.-Japan security treaty signed in 1951 and the South Korea-U.S. mutual defense treaty signed in 1954, they have been unable to openly form a direct and horizontal military alliance with South Korea. Therefore, with the intention of completing even the South Korea-Japan military system, the United States, which has already completed the system of integrating South Korea, the United States, and Japan into one military body, fabricated a plan, at a U.S.-Japan security consultative meeting held in 1962, to have South Korea and Japan cooperate with each other militarily. By having South Korea and Japan sign a secret military agreement in 1965, the United States provided a blueprint for South Korea-Japan military collusion.

The main items in the plan for South Korea-Japan military cooperation include the stationing in Seoul of Japanese Defense Agency officials; the institutionalizing of exchange inspections by South Korean and Japanese military personnel; Japan's supplying of weapons demanded by the South Korean Armed Forces; commissioning of Japan to train the cadres of the South Korean Army; holding of South Korea-Japan joint defense operations on the basis of an early warning system; and joint blockading of the Korea Strait in an emergency.

It is a widely known fact that the annual ministerial conference between South Korea and Japan which has been held every year has been changed from an economic conference to a military one and that even a parliamentarians' body called the South Korea-Japanese Parliamentarians' Security Consultative Council has been formed in a bid to discuss military conspiracy between South Korea and Japan. Military collusion between South Korea and Japan has been closely linked with their economic collusion. In other words, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has accelerated construction of the heavy chemical industry and the war industry with Japanese capital. It has also introduced military equipment, weapons, military technology, and war industry facilities from Japan on a large scale.

Military collusion between South Korea and Japan has also involved such broad fields as intelligence, transportation, communications, an operational command system, and joint military exercises.

The joint military exercise between South Korea and Japan conducted in the southern part of the East Sea in October 1977 was participated in by some 60 battle ships, two (?squadrons), and ground troops of the Japan Self-Defense Forces and the South Korean Army. At the same time, in the annual "Team Spirit" joint exercise, military bases in Japan have been used as intermediate, launching, and logistic supply bases. Even key personnel of the Japan Self-Defense Forces have participated in this military exercise.

Military collusion between South Korea and Japan has been by no means carried out on an equal and bilateral footing. Military collusion between South Korea and Japan means a Japanese military domination over South Korea and Japan's cooperation system for the U.S. strategy toward the Far East.

The Japanese militarism which has already been revived today is now trying to advance toward South Korea militarily through South Korean-Japanese military collusion. Under the present circumstances, the Japanese military infiltration into South Korea has been carried out in the form of military aid to reinforce the combat capability of the Chon Tu-hwan regime. This military aid from Japan will be turned to a forum for dispatching Japanese Self-Defense Forces to South Korea for military action there in case of emergency. This is not only obvious to everyone, but is also a Japanese militarists' aggression maneuver proven by history. In fact, the Japanese militarists today have mapped out even an operational plan to dispatch their troops to South Korea following the U.S. policy of aggression. Therefore, our South Korean masses are facing a very grave situation in which the Japanese military infiltration into the Korean peninsula is imminent. Our masses should look straight at today's reality once again and should turn out in the anti-U.S., anti-Japanese, and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle to check and frustrate the Japanese militarists' reinvasion schemes and to overthrow the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan ring.

DPRK RED CROSS SOCIETY OFFERS AID TO SOUTH

SK081214 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] This is a report on the decision made by the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society in connection with the great flood damage suffered by various areas of South Korea.

In connection with the great flood damage suffered by various areas in South Korea, the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society decided on 8 September to send relief supplies to the victims of the flooded areas, out of compatriotic love and its humanistic stand. As is well known, Kangwon Province, Kyonggi Province, North and South Kyongsang Provinces, and Seoul, and various other areas have suffered from an unprecedentedly great flood damage owing to the recent torrential rain. Even according to what has been reported by the South Korean broadcasts, initially some 200 lives have been lost, some 207,000 people have been made flood victims, some 26,700 houses were destroyed and rice paddies of some 3.7 million chongbo have either been denuded or buried. The amount of property damage owing to the recent rain reportedly amounts to 77,128 million won. to cite the most recent information.

At present, the victims in the flooded areas are suffering from loss of their homes and are waiting for a quick helping hand. The Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society expresses deep condolences to the families of those who lost their lives in the flood-stricken areas in South Korea, and extends warm compatriotic condolences to the flood-victims. At the same time, out of a single-minded determination to alleviate the sufferings of the flood victims, it has decided to take the following relief measures:

1. It has decided to send to the flood victims in Seoul and other flood-stricken areas in South Korea 50,000 sok [bags] of rice, 500,000 meters of fabrics, and 100,000 tons of cement, and other medical supplies as relief supplies.
2. In order to convey the relief supplies to the South Korean flood victims, as soon as possible, it requests that the South Korean Red Cross cooperate positively in our humanistic measures.
3. If the South Korean Red Cross side agrees with our compatriotic decision, we will directly deliver our relief supplies by our vehicles and ships.

With the purpose of quickly conveying this measure to the South Korean side, the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society is announcing this decision via this broadcast and expects that the South Korean side will come up with a quick and affirmative response to this.

PRESIDENT CHON ARRIVES HOME, MAKES STATEMENT

SK080848 Seoul YONHAP in English 0830 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 8 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The following is the full text of President Chon Tu-hwan's arrival statement:

"My fellow Koreans,

I have just returned from a three-day official visit to Japan. I am very pleased to report to you that this visit has been a success, owing largely to the positive hope and encouragement of my fellow countrymen and country women.

During my sojourn in Japan, Emperor Hirohito expressed his regret for the unhappy episodes in the past of Korean-Japanese relations, and on behalf of all Koreans, I listened carefully to his remarks, reflecting on the meaning of his words with the utmost solemnity; also when I had frank and sincere talks with Prime Minister Nakasone, we pledged ourselves to build a new era of neighborly friendship on the basis of mutual respect and trust, drawing lessons from the experiences of past Korean-Japanese relations. We discussed many ways for achieving this goal.

Conveying the warm regards of our people to the 700,000 Korean residents in Japan, I asked them to carry on there with the pride and courage as Koreans. Moreover, I had an opportunity to talk with Japanese Government leaders about Korean residents in Japan. I asked the Japanese Government to see to it that they will be better able to play their roles as members of Japanese society.

My fellow countrymen,

As the very people on whose shoulders rest the destinies and future of the Korean peninsula and its people, we are striving with all strength for the creation of a new history and the brighter future in store for us.

I would like to reappraise the significance of my visit to in fulfilling this historic task. Today's Japan, which I have witnessed, has developed into the second richest and powerful nation in the free world, with the earnest desire of the Japanese people for peace and freedom. I believe that the Japanese desire for peace and freedom comes from the experience of the ravages of war as well as the painful realization of how precious prosperity is. This affluence was achieved through perseverance and strenuous efforts of the Japanese people after the wartime devastation.

In this respect, all the leaders of Japan with whom I met during my stay there, have without exception expressed their gladness as true neighbors in witnessing Korea's resurgence. Today they regard us as a dignified member of the international community, having risen above the terrible ordeal of the fratricidal war and the division of our nation. I believe that this firm resolution of friendship and goodwill between the leaders of the two countries is a stimulant for opening up a new chapter in Korea-Japanese relations, based on reconciliation and mutual understanding between both nations.

From now on, our two countries will endeavor to further our trust and understanding with a view to building a millennium of peace and prosperity in pursuit of a liberal democracy and a free economy. Such an era will be built upon respect for our cultural traditions, mutual trust and cooperation. Needless to say, trust and cooperation call for the best mutual understanding.

Therefore, we should become fully acquainted with the state of the post-war economic recovery of Japan, and at the same time, we must equally be conscious of the very sources of Japanese strength, namely, diligence, integrity and solidarity. Above all, we should be fully prepared to learn whatever there is to learn. By doing so, I believe we can build for ourselves a country that will be respected by others, not a country that is envious of others.

Our country is now advancing rapidly and energetically toward becoming a truly mature member of the family of nations. With the advent of Seoul's '88 Summer Olympics, Korea will become a principal figure working toward the peace and prosperity of this region.

I have no doubt that our diligent and self-reliant posture will pave the way to an advanced status and thus attain our aspirations. I would like to urge all of our fellow countrymen and women to redouble their efforts toward this common objective. Finally, hoping that my visit will prove to be a milestone leading toward a new era of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Japan, I would like to convey to all of you my heart-felt thanks for your support and your warm welcome upon my home-coming.

POLITICAL PARTIES, PAPERS VIEW CHON'S VISIT

Parties' Opinions Differ

SK081035 Seoul YONHAP in English 0917 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 8 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's major political parties commented in differing tones Saturday on the results of President Chon Tu-hwan's state visit to Japan, but all agreed that the visit opened a new chapter in the history of the two countries' relations.

Spokesman Kim Yong-tae of the ruling Democratic Justice Party said the president's Japan visit marked a turning point in the Korea-Japan relationship and added, "The results of his successful Japan visit may deserve a high evaluation to be recorded in history."

Chon returned home Saturday afternoon, winding up his two-night, three-day official visit to Tokyo, where he had two rounds of summit talks with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

"Chon, on behalf of the Korean people, received Japanese Emperor Hirohito's reflection upon and apology for the past history involving the two countries, and opened a new chapter of an era for mature Korea-Japan partnership through the summit talks," Kim said. The spokesman added that future Korea-Japan relationships are expected to establish bright prospects for the neighbors based upon the spirit of the joint communique issued by the two leaders.

Spokesman Mok Yo-sang of the major opposition Democratic Korea Party said the Japanese emperor's expression of regret over the unfortunate past between the two nations was insufficient to soothe the Korean people's feelings about the Japanese. He added, however, that the emperor's statement dissolved to some degree Koreans' marked reluctance to deal with his countrymen, which stemmed from the 1910-45 Japanese colonial rule on the Korean peninsula. "Our party will expect quick solutions of the two countries' pending issues discussed at the summit talks and will keep an eye on future developments" Mok said.

Meanwhile, spokesman Kim Wan-tae of the second largest opposition Korea National Party said his party assessed Chon's Japan visit to have established partnership between the two neighboring countries. "Based upon the two peoples' understanding of each other, the agreements reached at the summit talks should be carried out faithfully," Kim said.

Hirohito's Apology Discussed

SK090216 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Sep 84 pp 1, 4

From the column "News in Review" by political editor Kim Myong-sik]

Text] The "new era" in the turbulent relations between Korea and Japan opened with a slate of pledges and resolutions pronounced by the leaders of the two nations as they met in Tokyo for the first time in history. Of them, the remarks of Emperor Hirohito renouncing the "unfortunate past" drew most attention but they did not go beyond or below what was generally expected on this side of the Korean Strait.

The product of strenuous consultations among the Japanese Embassy in Seoul and the Prime Minister's Office, Foreign Ministry and the Imperial Household Agency in Tokyo, however, seemed to have satisfied Seoul authorities. The imperial words did in fact contain a pledge of a no repetition, which was not seen in his similar comments made during conversations with leaders of states with which Japan was at war.

Many Koreans still believe that they deserve even stronger apologies from the Japanese monarch because they were not a simple adversary in war but a victim of imperialistic aggression that resulted in 35 years of colonial rule. They also express worries that the Japanese emperor's apology, and Korea's acceptance of it, might mean to the Japanese a clearance from their historical obligation to Korea.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's comment on the past, the third such remarks since he became the Japanese head of government, also included a pledge of no recurrence of the nation-to-nation atrocity. But the most common reaction on Seoul streets was the quotation of an old saying: "Words do not make your stomach full."

Foreign Ministry officials say that the state visit was never intended as a business trip. "Compared to the significance of establishing a true partnership, individual issues in trade and other areas have less importance," a senior ministry official said. He pointed to the geopolitical inevitability of Korea to be tied with the Pacific powers in the current confrontation with the communist force on the continent.

"Thirty-nine years have passed, that is four years longer than the entire length of the Japanese colonial rule. The 19 years' time since the diplomatic normalization with Tokyo is not a short period either," he said. "Now, we have to look toward 1,000 years and bury the bitterness of the past few decades in this century. Fortunately the two nations happen to have the same political and economic pursuits," he noted.

Whatever the political implications of the presidential trip, the live televised scene of the state banquet Thursday night was truly impressive for older Koreans who still remember the trembling voice of Emperor Hirohito announcing Japan's unconditional surrender on Aug. 15, 1945.

"It was meaningful that we heard an apology from the same person who was on the throne in 1945," said a senior official of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

To both government officials and ordinary television viewers, it was apparent that Japan was making genuine efforts not only to make the presidential trip a success but "to win the hearts of the Koreans."

They raised the questions of "why?" and each of the different generations seems to have different answers, pertaining to their respective concepts of Japan based on their experiences, or non-experiences, of the colonial rule.

But Foreign Ministry officials warned against misunderstanding dictated by emotion: "We don't have to look at them with fears of the resurrection of militarism or with contempt of an economic animal. We should just recognize that they are now stepping onto the rank of superpowers on the strength of economic success. Without winning the friendship of the next door neighbor, it may be hard for them to claim a position of importance in the international community."

Necessity for Better Ties

SK090205 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Sep 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Epoch in Korea-Japan Ties"]

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan's three-day state visit to Japan should be evaluated as successful, as he personally described, in ushering in a new era of neighborly friendship and cooperation in relations between Korea and Japan.

The trip reaped broad-ranging results, many in specific fields, to lay the groundwork for upgrading the binational ties -- outcomes which were summed up in a 12-point joint communique issued at the end of the visit.

Of all, the most noteworthy event was that Japanese Emperor Hirohito, acting as head of state, made an apology for Japan's colonial rule of Korea in the first half of the century, which grossly embittered the Koreans and thus sowed the seeds of long-standing national antagonism against Japan.

The imperial apology was made with utmost diplomatic discretion, saying that it is "indeed regrettable" that there was "an unfortunate past" in this century and that it "should not be repeated again." Elaborating on the emperor's remarks, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone subsequently made a statement using more forthright words that the Japanese Government and people feel a "deep regret" for the "great sufferings" inflicted on the Koreans and are "firmly determined to warn ourselves" for the future.

Upon the Japanese expression of regret, there still must be many Koreans who regard it neither sufficient nor satisfactory to compensate for the past Japanese atrocity that lasted for 35 years till the end of World War II. After all, embittered national sentiment of that sort takes a long time to be eased, if not erased. But then, it is a stark reality that, after nearly four decades following the liberation and 19 years following the diplomatic normalization with Japan, we cannot remain obsessed and overshadowed by the unhappy past.

However painful it may be, we have to overcome the bitter memory and build up better relations with the neighboring country as part of national outreaches in the international community, an inevitability in light of the surging tide of interdependence among world nations as well as Korea's geopolitical situation and economic structure.

In this regard, President Chon's just-concluded visit to Japan, the first ever made by a Korean head of state in the centuries-old history of binational contacts, was timely and moreover fruitful as it marked a milestone in opening a new age in relations with Japan by obtaining a diplomatically sensitive apology from Japanese leaders.

Now that an epoch has been made, the task facing both nations is how to substantiate the historic momentum and build durable cooperative relations for common prosperity in a true sense.

For the overriding task, President Chon and several Cabinet ministers accompanying him discussed various measures with their respective counterparts, reaching accords on several points.

They ranged from the sharing of common political ideals and security perceptions to ascertaining mutual approaches to settle such outstanding issues as the trade imbalance in favor of Japan, technology transfer to Korea, the legal status of Korean residents in Japan and cultural exchanges.

Then, it must be stressed that accelerated and earnest efforts are in order at both governmental and private levels, especially on the part of Japanese, to translate the accords and guidelines into action for mutual benefit.

More basically, the two nations face the need of furthering mutual trust, understanding and respect, which is more essential between Korea and Japan than any other binational relations for their past and to which President Chon's visit made a remarkable contribution.

A mature friendly and cooperative relationship between Korea and Japan is indeed crucial not only for common prosperity of the two neighboring nations but for the regional peace and stability.

Editorial Praises New Era

SK090157 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Sep 84 p 4

[Editorial: "New Epoch in Japan Ties"]

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan's state visit to Japan marked the start of a new epoch in the long and entangled relations between the two neighboring countries. It cleaned the slate and opened up an avenue toward building a mature and productive Korea-Japan partnership for the future.

As the first Korean head of state to pay an official visit to Japan, President Chon braved some objections and many risks to undertake the momentous summit diplomacy vis-a-vis the Japanese leadership. The diplomatic move called for a resolute and farsighted outlook.

His decision was well timed and conceived. The hearty welcome the president received in Japan and the fruitful outcome of his talks with Japanese Emperor Hirohito and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone showed that President Chon's positive approach to Japan was satisfactorily reciprocated.

The three-day trip rounded off a series of dynamic and extensive diplomatic ventures that have taken Chon to many parts of Africa, North America and Southeast Asia thus far. Seoul's broadening foreign relations achieved an even higher dimension with his latest visit to Japan.

The basic accord reached between President Chon and Prime Minister Nakasone on a wide range of common concerns is summed up in the joint statement they issued yesterday. The two leaders viewed their cooperative relationship from a regional and global perspective as they shared the view that the pursuit of their common ideals of freedom, peace and democracy will contribute to world peace as well as to the stability of East Asia.

The joint statement characterized their bilateral relationship as a lasting one based on friendship and cooperation between mature neighbors who uphold the principles of reciprocity, equality, mutual understanding and respect.

The recently sharpened awareness of the Japanese with regard to regional security is reflected in the statement that the maintenance of peace and stability on the Korean peninsula is essential to all nations of East Asia, including Japan. Tokyo reaffirmed its determination to continue to cooperate with Korea to maintain regional security and prosperity.

Our policies toward the United Nations and North Korea, particularly with regard to a reduction of tension and eventual reunification, elicited unqualified support from Japan. Tokyo expressed its full support for Seoul's attempts to establish a dialogue with North Korea and its various proposals aimed at reconciling and eventually reunifying divided Korea by peaceful means. Japan may be expected to lend its influence to hasten the admission of both South and North Korea to the United Nations.

Agreements have also been reached on such issues of immediate and specific importance as a balanced expansion investments, cultural exchanges, improved status and treatment of Korean residents in Japan and strengthening of cooperative relations among the Pacific-Rim countries.

All these and other questions await sincere and concrete action to follow through on the general agreements as outlined in the joint statement.

Until Japan lives up [to] its agreement with Korea, the abundance of cordial words and friendly gestures showered on President Chon will be mere lip service. In view of the eagerness and sincerity of Japanese leaders we witnessed last week, this is not likely to happen.

A forward-looking posture is the name of the game in the maturing partnership between Korea and Japan in the unfolding Pacific era.

Lessons of the unpleasant past must be turned to our advantage to enrich and inspire endeavors to build a bright future together.

Apology Deemed Acceptable

SK080202 Seoul THE KOREAN HERALD in English 8 Sep 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Imperial 'Regrets'"]

[Text] Korea and Japan, separated by a narrow body of water, have been closely bound to each other since ancient times. This geographical relationship is inevitable as long as the earth exists. All this notwithstanding, the relationship between Korea and Japan has often been described as "near but remote." This is because there have been some unfortunate ruptures in the relations in the recent past-especially Japan's colonial annexation of Korea during the first half of this century.

As Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said the other day, colonial Japan has caused Korea "numerous troubles and ruinous damage." That bitterness still haunts many Koreans despite the lapse of four decades since Korea's liberation from Japan's domination.

As such it is hard for Koreans to forget this past trauma merely because of the passage of time. An apology and sincere repentance on the part of the offender is an undeniable prerequisite to letting bygones be bygones.

Japanese Emperor Hirohito, in a speech at a dinner he hosted Thursday for President Chon Tu-hwan in Tokyo, said, "It is indeed regrettable that there was an unfortunate past between us for a period in this century. I believe that it should not be repeated."

President Chon, on a three-day state visit to Japan, said in response that he "listened solemnly" to the emperor's remarks. As the first Korean head of state ever to visit Japan, President Chon stated: "The unfortunate past our two countries experienced should be made to serve for the cultivation of an even closer relationship between Korea and Japan in the future."

By diplomatic practice, the emperor's expression can be accepted as an apology showing repentance. This is an acceptable interpretation in view of the emperor's position of symbolizing Japan and its people.

The speeches of President Chon and Emperor Hirohito were telecast live for Korean and Japanese audiences. Symbolically, they marked the start of "a new era" in Seoul-Tokyo relations. The emperor's desire not to see the unfortunate past repeated may be seen as a righteous historical perception which indicates the unfortunate past will remain a subject of remorse for the Japanese.

As President Chon said, once the unfortunate past has drifted away on the raft of history, the relationship between Korea and Japan, we hope, will become "near and close." To that end, President Chon's visit to Tokyo, resulting from his forward-looking resolve, is surely an epoch-making event.

The Republic of Korea, no longer unable to map out its destiny as it was at the turn of this century, has grown enough to become an active partner in the building of prosperity and peace in the Asian-Pacific region. Korea and Japan should closely cooperate with each other in that direction.

The driving force consolidating the bonds between Seoul and Tokyo, as President Chon said, stems from a common dedication to peace. We share the President's belief in "the inevitability of the beginning of a new era of partnership" between the two countries. To that end, sincerity is required. Worthy of note is Prime Minister Nakasone's remarks yesterday that the Japanese Government and people, deeply regretful about the past errors committed against the Korean people, are "determined firmly to warn ourselves for the future."

To what degree these words will be proved in deeds will determine whether we can set "an example of good neighborly relations" for the whole world to see. It should be noted, however, that many Korean people remain skeptical about the degree of sincerity on the part of the Japanese.

But we may indeed have launched a new beginning. Japan needs to become more sincere in solving issues pending between Seoul and Tokyo so that our two countries will forge a mature cooperative partnership for common prosperity and peace.

CHON INSPECTS FLOOD REHABILITATION WORK PROGRESS

SK100133 Seoul YONHAP in English 0127 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 10 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan inspected Seoul's Kangdong-ku administrative office Sunday to take a first-hand look at the progress of flood damage rehabilitation work in that area, worst-hit in the country by recent rain.

Chon arrived at the ward office early in the morning and spent an hour and a half listening to briefings from Seoul Mayor Yom Po-hyun and Kangdong-ku ward office director Kang Tok-ki on the extent of the damage and the progress of the rehabilitation work.

The unseasonable two-day downpour that pounded the country at the turn of the month killed at least 144 people and left 44 others missing.

Chon directed Mayor Yom to take special care of those flood victims who are still away from home after evacuation, so that they can pay tribute to their ancestors on the Chusok holiday, August 15 [as received] by lunar calendar, the Korean equivalent of Thanksgiving Day.

The president said the administration should do its job promptly, and flood victims themselves should be encouraged to do their own part to recover from the damage. Chon emphasized that the people should pool their wisdom and energy to convert unfortunate natural havoc into a momentum for forging national unity and progress.

PATROL BOAT FIRES AT THAI FISHERMEN; 2 KILLED

BK100941 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 10 Sep 84 p 32

[Text] Rangoon -- Two crewmen of a Thai fishing boat were killed yesterday afternoon in a hail of gunfire from a Burmese patrol boat while they were fishing in the Andaman Sea, police said today. Two other Thai fishermen were also seriously wounded in the incident which occurred when the fishing boat "Krunghai" tried to escape a Burmese gunboat, police said.

Pol Sub-Lt Khachonsak Unchan of Muang Police Station identified the dead fishermen as Kham (surname unknown), 22, a native of Yasothon Province, and Tu, 23, of Chaiyaphum Province. He said that the victims' bodies were riddled with bullets. The wounded fishermen, who were admitted to Ranong Provincial Hospital, were identified as Chamrat Sawangwong, 38, who is the captain of the boat; and Nai, a crewman. Chamrat is a native of Chumphon Province while Nai is from Ranong Province.

According to Sub-Lt Khachonsak, the "Krunghai" was fishing in the Andaman Sea with two other fishing boats -- Kiat-amphon and Phonwachira -- when the Burmese gunboat approached. The Burmese fired at the "Krunghai" with M16 assault rifles when it defied an order to stop. The Burmese, however, managed to seize the "Kiat-amphon" fishing vessel and its 10 crewmen. They reportedly demanded a ransom of 400,000 baht from boat owner Somchai Manirat, 52, before releasing the boat and its crewmen.

VOPB CARRIES BATTLE REPORTS FROM SHAN STATE

BK091317 (Clandestine) Voice of People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Combat news from southern Shan State: On 1 July, People's Armed Forces attacked the military government's mercenary 13th Light Infantry Regiment at (Chi Tale). The attack killed 5 enemy soldiers and wounded 14 others. On 2 July, mines planted by the people near Na-hi village wounded one enemy soldier.

On 6 July, an attack on the mercenary 13th Light Infantry Regiment at Longtawng resulted in four enemy soldiers being killed.

Combat news of the Shan State Army [SSA]: On 8 May, an attack by a small unit of the SSA at (?Mong Nam) resulted in one enemy soldier being killed and two others, including the commander of defense militia, wounded. On the same day, an ambush staged by a small SSA unit against the military government's mercenary 67th Infantry Regiment at (Na Yang) in (?Mong Yai) township resulted in three enemy soldiers being killed. One G-3, a rifle, and more than 200 rounds of ammunition were seized from the enemy.

On 11 May, an attack by a small SSA unit on the mercenary 22d Infantry Regiment between Na-aw and (?Ta-long) resulted in two enemy soldiers being killed and seven others wounded. The following day, on 12 May, two more enemy soldiers died and three others were wounded when the military government's mercenary 15th Light Infantry Regiment was attacked near Mong Kao in Tangyan township.

On 13 May, several enemy soldiers were killed or wounded in an SSA attack on the mercenary camp at (Keng Meng). On 17 May, an SSA unit attacked the mercenary camp at (Pyaung Kawng). One enemy soldier was killed and one defense militiaman was taken prisoner with a rifle in the attack.

On 4 July, an attack by a small SSA unit on the military government's mercenary 102d Light Infantry Regiment at (Ma Kung) bridge in (Wan Hkwe) area resulted in one enemy soldier being killed and three others wounded.

PHNOM PENH SAYS DEMISE OF CGDK APPROACHING

BK081120 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Station commentary: "It is Completely Impossible To Resuscitate a Stinking and Decomposed Corpse"]

[Text] With the UN General Assembly session approaching, everyone notes that the supporters of the so-called CGDK have sought every means to raise the political prestige of their servants.

The ASEAN meeting issued a statement supporting the so-called CGDK. Later, Beijing raised its voice in support. Recently it was reported that Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila will visit various countries in Latin America and plans to visit Japan in October. Everyone knows that the Thai foreign minister's visits are directly related to seeking more votes for Democratic Kampuchea at this year's session of the UN General Assembly. Although it has made great efforts to respond to the confidence of its founders, the so-called CGDK is writhing in agony. It is a pity for its supporters who have tried so hard to strengthen it.

Democratic Kampuchea has made propaganda day and night about its so-called victories, including praising its so-called diplomatic victory. Everyone noted that recently Sihanouk visited a number of countries such as France and Sweden. These visits were arranged by Beijing. The prince has made every effort to mislead public opinion into believing that the CGDK is strong. He asked for aid, including weapons, from all the countries he visited. He also talked about internal conflicts in Democratic Kampuchea. Public opinion at home and particularly in Southeast Asia can clearly see the collapse of Democratic Kampuchea led by the puppet Prince Sihanouk.

Everyone can correctly evaluate developments in the PRK after examining various events during the past 8 months. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan-Son Sann-Sihanouk remnants were smashed, while the number of misled person giving themselves up has increased every day. The new six-point policy toward the misled people who give themselves up to the revolutionary state power, which was recently adopted by the PRK National Assembly, has had a widespread influence.

Recently, there were repeated clashes between Pol Pot troops and Son Sann and Sihanouk soldiers. Such armed clashes are not new, but these armed conflicts were fiercer than before. Such conflicts are not confined to the battlefield -- they also occur on Thai territory where Bangkok has let them take temporary refuge. In some cases even Thai soldiers are wounded. All these are only conflicts in the military field; there are also serious conflicts in their domestic policy. According to foreign sources, many important persons in the leadership apparatus of the so-called Democratic Kampuchea have fled and taken refuge overseas. The most interesting fact is that their forces are collapsing and the PRK's prestige is developing throughout the world.

The solidarity alliance among the three Indochinese countries has been strengthened and become closer with every passing day. The economic and cultural cooperation among the three countries has facilitated the restoration and development of each country's economy. The statement of the Indochinese foreign ministers conference which was held in Vientiane was strongly supported by many countries in the world. The recent trip of Comrade Chan Si, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has strengthened the relations between the PRK and various countries in the socialist community.

The recent trip to Africa of Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister, was successful. Many countries have recognized the PRK and have diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. The Seventh Session of the the First National Assembly adopted many important policies. Among these policies, the policy on the management and use of land and the policy toward the misled people have encouraged our people in the cause of the defense and construction of the fatherland. It is obvious to anyone that the PRK has a brilliant future.

The campaign of lies and the propaganda to seek votes for the so-called Democratic Kampuchea before the UN General Assembly session are useless. Time has shown our revolution's reality. Sooner or later, the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations will belong to the PRK. There are no divinities who can resuscitate a stinking and decomposed corpse. Will the United Nations allow the stinking corpse of Democratic Kampuchea to occupy the Kampuchean seat forever?

CHAN SI ADDRESSES MEETING ON NINTH PLENUM

BK071422 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1142 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Sep (SPK) -- Yesterday, at the Chattomuk Hall, the Council of Ministers organized a meeting of national level cadres to disseminate the resolutions of the KPRP Central Committee's Ninth Plenum, held 1-4 August.

Taking part in this meeting were, among others, Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and planning minister; Chan Phin, member of the Central Committee Secretariat and finance minister; Sim Ka and Kim Yin, KPRP Central Committee members and respectively minister for the control of state affairs and director general of the national radio and television; Keo Chanda, Phnom Penh's mayor; and many ministers and deputy ministers.

Speaking on the occasion, Chairman Chan Si explained in detail the resolutions of the ninth plenum.. He stressed the administration and use of agricultural land, the restoration and development of handicraft in Phnom Penh, and the definition of tasks for the 2d half of the year.

He called on the audience to strive to surmount the difficulties encountered this year because of drought and floods in order to fulfill the annual cultivation plan. Chairman Chan Si also pointed out that it is necessary to strengthen solidarity production groups and particularly to promote handicraft production in Phnom Penh.

PROPER LAND USE, MANAGEMENT URGED FOR STABILITY

BK080745 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Editorial: "Manage and Use Land Properly in Order To Ensure Stability for the People's Lives"]

[Text] The victory on 7 January 1979 has ushered in a new era in which all our people have become genuine masters of their national destiny. Concerning the protection of the right to mastery of the country in general and the right to land ownership in particular, the KPRP and our PRK authorities have adopted various policies and principles aimed at leading and guiding the citizens, in a correct and in-depth manner, toward totally eradicating all aspects of oppression, exploitation, and contempt, and gradually building the socialist system -- the system in which the people are genuine masters.

Concerning the management and use of land, Articles 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 of the PRK Constitution clearly stipulate: Land, the sea, natural resources on land, underground, and in the seabed, rivers, ponds, and streams are state property. Each family has the right to build a house, practice gardening, or grow crops on land allotted by the state. The authorities also allot a plot of land for production to each production solidarity group. No one has the right to purchase, sell, or lease land to another person.

All articles in this master law are guidelines which direct the management, use, and maintenance of land, enhance the right to mastery of the collectives, and ensure that the people are at peace in production, animal husbandry, intensive cultivation, and so forth, thus gradually enhancing the intensity of our economic strength in accordance with the resolution of the KPRP's Fourth Congress. The assurance of the right to manage and use land defined in this law is an effective incentive in maintaining stability for our people's lives and a great encouragement to our citizens in the cause of successfully building our agroecology.

During the 1979-83 production period, acreage devoted to rice has increased to approximately 1.7 million hectares and the yield has increased to over 2 million metric tons. This has enabled our people to have sufficient food for consumption, and even a surplus that they sell to the state to be used to meet the social needs and to serve industry, handicrafts, and export. Over 60 percent of the rice planted was paid as patriotic contributions to the state. In brief, a number of localities effectively carried out the plan on management and use of land. However, some other localities encountered complex problems due to the fact that the scope of destruction caused in the administrative, economic, and agricultural fields by the genocidal clique was unexpectedly considerable and because local cadres' abilities to manage and use land are limited or still cannot catch up with the pace of progress of our revolution. The building of technical irrigation works, dismantling of borders [ka koas rumleung primpratol], and long neglect of arable land have caused problems in the assessment and preservation of land quality. Taking advantage of this difficult and complex situation, authoritarian and unscrupulous cadres in a few localities and units have distributed land in an unfair and unjust manner by taking possession of fertile land or land located near their own villages, thus causing the people to spite or misunderstand the revolutionary power. In some areas, streams, ponds, islands, and land for agricultural production and exploitation by the collectivities have been leased or sold out to the capitalists. The sale, loan, or arbitrary confiscation of land from the people is still in practice, thus making the people feel insecure in their production and other occupations.

Firmly grasping these unhealthy phenomena, the party Central Committee adopted a resolution on the management and use of land in order to consolidate the right to collective mastery, promote agricultural production efforts, firmly maintain stability for the people's lives, and particularly establish a new social production order ensuring advancement of the country toward socialism.

For this reason, the authorities at all levels, especially local cadres, must heighten their level of patriotism, their love for the people, and the sense of collective mastery and must manage and use land properly and most economically -- be it land for production, land yet to be exploited for production, and prepared for construction, islands, river and lakeside land, coastal land, or grazing land.

1. Regarding land for which specific administrative boundaries have not yet been designated, or adjacent communes with one of them having plenty of land for cultivation while the other does not have enough, the local authorities must consult each other on the basis of the principles of democratic centralism and find proposals to be forwarded to the higher authorities concerned for study and decision.

In the consultation, priority must be given to local solidarity groups, farms, agricultural experimentation stations, greenhouses, agronomical centers, or centers engaged in production according to the state plan. The priority on another part of the land must be given to the families of the peasants, cadres, workers, and employees of the state living in the locality for them to exploit for extra family-run economic incomes and for them to build living quarters. Sale, purchase, or mortgage of this land, in whatever form, is prohibited.

So far, illegal clearing of forests, underground mining activities, and digging of land in areas where historical heirlooms are located have been proceeding steadily, thus damaging the national and people's treasure. For this reason, the local population and authorities must prepare themselves psychologically for being the masters of the country and masters of the common property by dissuading, checking, and preventing all the above-mentioned practices.

2. Each solidarity group for production has the duty to manage and use land according to the policy and plan of the state regarding land offered by the revolutionary power since 7 January 1979, land authorized to be reclaimed, and land permitted to be exploited temporarily.

In apportioning land, the local groups and authorities must take into account the average density and the overall size of the population as contained in the population census list, and must distribute land according to the size of the labor force.

Each family is entitled to use land for building a residence and for family-run economy. Each family is entitled to use land authorized by the authorities to be cleared, reclaimed, and cultivated, or land that the solidarity group has authorized it to exploit temporarily. The local authorities have the duty to manage and give to a number of groups or families for exploitation on a temporary basis any land deserted by its owner. Furthermore, the authorities must see to it that land is distributed to any person or family which has just deserted from enemy ranks in the same manner as they do toward other peasants. Any locality with land in excess must authorize other land-short localities to borrow land from it for productive purposes.

3. In order to combine study with actual practice, land for school construction must be large enough so that part of it can be reserved for school ground and gardens, taking into consideration the local conditions and the labor capacity of the students.

State farms, agricultural centers, and agronomical training schools are authorized to use existing local land, land permitted to be reclaimed, and land authorized by the authorities to be used on a temporary basis.

4. A large number of localities, particularly in the provinces, have fallow land, waste land, and abandoned natural grassland waiting to be tapped. Therefore, the authorities at all levels must encourage the solidarity groups for production, state farms, agricultural experimentation stations, and so on to exploit them properly and according to their capacity. For instance, in the grassland, cattle breeding must be promoted; in the waste land, assistance must be accorded to solidarity groups for production to enable them to exploit the land. State farms, schools, army units, policy units, and people in densely populated areas must be encouraged to reclaim or clear land for production with emphasis on labor potentials that are not tied to whether or not there is a vast area of land.

Regarding reclaimed land, it is advisable to exempt it from patriotic contributions for a period of 2 years; and for a period of 5 years regarding newly cleared land.

5. So far, in a number of localities, a section of land has been reserved for production to increase funds of the authorities and mass organizations at village and commune level to be used in common endeavors such as assisting the families of guerrillas, policemen, and cadres who are away in training.

Land reserved for production in the commune must not exceed 6 hectares for sparsely-populated, vast localities. Such land in the village must not exceed 1 to 2 hectares. The district people's revolutionary committee has the duty to inspect and set limits to the above-mentioned land in accordance with the prevailing conditions of each locality. It must also give guidelines to the communes and village to use it properly and beneficially.

6. The use of land for construction must be implemented correctly according to set principles and must be based on construction plans decided on by competent institutions. Avoid wasting land or using it in an unscientific way. Donations of land for the construction of offices, clinics, and schools in the communes and villages must be examined and decided on, or forwarded to higher authorities concerned, by the provincial, municipal, district, subdistrict, or ward people's revolutionary committees.

In conclusion, if we effectively and properly manage and use land, we can develop production and ensure stability for the people's lives.

VONADK REPORTS SRV LOSSES IN ATTACK ON TRAIN

BK100052 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] A Vietnamese train leaving Phnom Penh for Pursat on 3 September was successfully intercepted and destroyed by our National Army south of Meanok station [Kompong Chhang Province]. As a result, we killed 45 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 25 others for a total of 60 [as heard] casualties. We destroyed 1 locomotive, 20 cars, 1 12.7-mm gun, 1 M-30, 40 AK's, 1 RPD, 1 SKS, 2 AR-15's, 4 bicycles, a 120-meter stretch of railroad track, and a quantity of assorted ammunition and materiel. We seized 8 AK's, 4 B-40's, 1 PRD, 2 M-79 grenade launchers, 3 pistols, 3,060 rounds of AK ammunition, 6 B-40 rockets, 23 M-79 grenades, 30 hand grenades, 27 AK magazines, 4 ammunition pouches, 17 rucksacks, and some war materiel.

LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCES TO KAMPUCHEA ON FLOODS

BK080722 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Message of sympathy from Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of LPRP Central Committee and chairman of LPDR Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of republic and chairman of SPC of LPDR, to Heng Samrin, general secretary of KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Chea Sim, chairman of National Assembly and of KUFNCD; and Chan Si, chairman of Council of Ministers of PRK -- dated 7 September]

[Text] We have learned that severe floods have hit some areas of Kampuchea, damaging crops, houses, and domestic animals, and costing the lives of a number of people. On behalf of the LPRP, the SPC, the government, and Lao people of various tribes, we would like to express our profound sympathy to you, comrades, and through you to the fraternal Kampuchean people who have suffered from these natural disasters.

We are convinced that the fraternal Kampuchean people, under the talented leadership of the KPRP, will be able to overcome the effects the natural disaster and quickly normalize their living conditions.

SPECIALISTS INSPECT FLOODED AREAS IN SAVANNAKHET

BK081224 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Cooperatives recently sent a team of specialists to inspect and collect information on the flood damage in Savannakhet Province. The team was led by Soukkaseum Photisan, chief of the Agriculture Department under the ministry, and included (Per Hakam), representative of the UN Development Program, and (Paulin Boerma) and (Jacinto Carrico), representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization in Laos.

After working for 4 days in Savannakhet Province ending on 3 September, the specialists collected information on agriculture in many localities affected by the floods, such as Champhon, Songkhon, Atsaphangthong, Outhoumphon, and Phin districts. Some districts are still flooded. The team received the cooperation of the provincial administration, particularly the provincial agricultural, irrigation, and cooperatives service, which supplied detailed data for use as a basis for formulating a relief plan to help the flood victims.

THAI ACCUSATIONS ON BORDER DISPUTE ASSAILED

BK081155 Vientiane KPL in English 0948 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Vientiane, September 8 (OANA-KPL) -- In its commentary today, PASASON says that the accusations of Athit Kamlang-ek are not only groundless but provocative.

In this regard, the paper quoted Gen Athit Kamlang-ek on separate occasions as saying that "an instruction has been given (to the Thai units) to use all-out resolute retaliatory," and on September 6 when speaking at the military academy he used provocative language such as "if the Lao side still persists in using military force, the Thai side is forced to use retaliatory measures" and so on.

All these formulas used by the Thai military rightists, points out PASASON, are being scattered -- the groundless accusations and other provocative words, in the hope that they can cover up their ill intention inherent in their dark schemes against Laos and other Indochinese countries in effect representing samples of their slanderous efforts used systematically which fall within the strategy of the big nation hegemonists and expansionists, and as far as the method employed by the Thai rightists, it is exactly from the same blueprint used to aggress northern part of Vietnam by Beijing. [sentence as received]

What is most serious in the Thai propaganda of lies is their accusation that Laos has shelled Thai territory with heavy artillery. They hope to use this as a substantial pretext to launch attack on Laos as it was the case on September 1, 1984 during which they used 105mm and variety of machine guns to shell the Lao territory in the vicinity of the three hamlets of Paklai District. Simultaneously, the Thai reactionaries have reinforced their armed mercenaries in civilian attires in the three hamlets and made arbitrary arrests of the people and sent batches of villagers to be politically trained in Thailand. All these tricks were already applied with sad failure in the northern parts of Vietnam.

Hence all these new moves in using lies and accusations of the reactionaries within the ruling circles of Bangkok are yet new attempts to legalise their wrong doing of open aggression which in effect run counter to the peace loving trend in Southeast Asia. Such tricks no doubt in the end will be met with scorching defeat, concludes the commentary.

LEADERS SEND NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO DPRK

BK090538 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Joint greetings message from Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of LPRP Central Committee and chairman of Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of LPDR, to Kim Il-song, general secretary of WPK Central Committee and president of DPRK, and Kang Song-san, premier of DPRK -- dated 8 September, Vientiane]

[Text] Dear comrades: On the occasion of the celebration of the 36th founding anniversary of the DPRK, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the LPDR Government, the Lao people, and in our own names, we would like to extend our warm salutations and greetings to you, comrades, and through you to the WPK, the DPRK Government, and all fraternal Korean people. The founding of the DPRK serves as a glorious gain scored by the Korean people in their protracted struggle against the Japanese aggressors.

Over the past 36 years, under the leadership of the WPK with Comrade Kim Il-song as head and with the support and assistance from various socialist countries and progressive people throughout the world, the DPRK people have promoted and expanded their fine, revolutionary traditions and fought and defeated all sabotage schemes and aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and their associates, thereby securely defending the country and achieving a great success in the socialist construction of the DPRK.

We take this occasion to hail these achievements of the fraternal Korean people. Our Lao people have always supported resolutely the just Korean people's struggle for socialist defense and construction in the DPRK and for the nation's reunification. On this glorious occasion, we wish the fraternal Korean people new, still greater success in implementing the Second 7-Year Plan for the last year, to daily turn the DPRK into an ever more prosperous and strong country. We also wish the fraternal Korean people new success in the struggle to peacefully and independently reunify the Korean nation without any outside interference. May the long-standing friendship and solidarity between the two people of Laos and the DPRK be further consolidated and enhanced in the interest of peace and socialism!

MEETINGS, MESSAGES, PRESS MARK BULGARIAN HOLIDAY

BK081146 Vientiane KPL in English 0941 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Vientiane, Sep 8 (KPL) -- The Laos-Bulgaria Friendship Association, yesterday organized here a meeting to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution of Bulgaria.

Among those present at the meeting were Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party CC, president of the State Planning Committee, party members, People's Supreme Assembly members, ministers and Vientiane citizens. Todor Tsvetanov Netsov, the Bulgarian ambassador, diplomatic envoys and representatives of the international organizations to Laos were on hand.

Khamoun Boupha, 1st deputy minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry and also president of the above association and the Bulgarian ambassador respectively delivered speeches highlighting the heroic tradition of the Bulgarian people in the successful struggle against fascists and building their socialist nation during the past 40 years.

The two personalities also praised the unceasing development of fraternal friendship relations and the all-round cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples. The Lao minister also noted the current Lao-Thai border conflict.

Leaders Send Greetings

BK090452 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Message from Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of the republic and chairman of the SPC of the LPDR, to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Stanko Todorov, Chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the occasion of Bulgaria's national day -- dated 8 September, Vientiane]

[Text] Beloved comrades: On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the national day of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, the LPDR Government, the entire Lao people, and in our own names, we would like to convey warm greetings and best wishes to you, Comrades, and through you to the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the National Assembly, the government, and all fraternal people of Bulgaria. The establishment of the People's Republic of Bulgaria marks a historic point in the destiny of the Bulgarian people, representing the victory of the correct leadership of the BCP and of the effective assistance of the Soviet Union.

Over the past 40 years, pursuing the great cause of Comrades Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov, eminent revolutionaries of Bulgaria, and with the effective assistance and cooperation from the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries in the socialist community, the fraternal Bulgarian people have concentrated all their energies and intelligence on defending, building, and developing the country. As a result, Bulgaria has been profoundly changed from being a backward country to becoming a strong and prosperous socialist nation.

The great achievements made in all fields by the fraternal Bulgarian people significantly contribute to the strengthening of the socialist community. They also vigorously encourage the struggle movements in various nations throughout the world in opposition to imperialists and other international reactionaries for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

In the current tense and complex international situation resulting from the militarist and bellicose policy of the U.S. imperialists and their allies in NATO, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has actively contributed to the common activities of the Warsaw Treaty Organization in the resolute struggle against the arms race, demanding the reduction of armed forces to remove the danger of destructive nuclear war and supporting durable peace and security of various nations in Europe and the world. Following this contribution, the prestige of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has been increasingly raised in the international arena.

We are elated to note that the time-honored, traditional militant solidarity and fraternal friendship, based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, between our two parties and countries have been continually promoted and expanded in the spirit of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the LPDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We would like to express our sincere gratitude and thanks to the party, government, and people of Bulgaria for always giving precious support and assistance to the Lao people's revolutionary cause.

On the occasion of the day of glorious victory we would like to wish the fraternal Bulgarian people, under the leadership of the BCP with Comrade Secretary General Todor Zhivkov as its head, ever more glorious success in building a developed socialist society in the beautiful land of Bulgaria. May the fraternal friendship, solidarity, and effective cooperation between our two parties, states, and people of Laos and Bulgaria be daily strengthened and everlasting!

PASASON Marks Anniversary

BK091154 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Vientiane, September 9 (KPL) -- The achievements obtained by the Bulgarian people in the domains of socialist economic development in the past 40 years have put the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB] to a prominent position in the frontline of world economy, PASASON hails today marking the 40th national day of the PRB.

September 9, 1944, was a date of historic significance in the national history of the Bulgarian people, since it has recorded the heroic victory of the Bulgarians in the resolute struggle against fascist aggressors and thus marking the complete ending of feudalist exploiting regime which had dominated the Bulgarian state for hundreds of years.

Under the guidance of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Todor Zhivkov, the great achievements of the Bulgarians have further raised the national prestige in Europe and in the world. Being a member of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, the PRB equips itself of strong factor determining the progress and expansion of the Bulgarian national economy, the paper hails. [sentence as received]

As regard to the international affairs, the party, government and people of the whole Lao multi-nationalities, wholeheartedly appraise the efforts and contributions of the Bulgarian people giving to the cause of peace and security in Europe and the world. Having confronted with nuclear threats pursued by imperialist groups led by U.S. imperialist by deploying their medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe which has strongly threatened peace and security in Europe and the world, the party, government and people of the PRB have persistently followed a policy of Leninism basing on peace and pacific co-existence principles, and continually implemented a foreign policy which answers the cause of peace, freedom and democracy. In addition, the active efforts to transform the Balkan Peninsula into a nuclear free-zone and a zone of peace pursued by the PRB have been appreciatively met with world applause, the paper assesses.

The paper further hails the continual development and strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between Laos and Bulgaria, in particular since the signing of bilateral treaty by the general secretaries, Kaysone Phomvihane and Todor Zhivkov.

"The whole Lao people, who still keep in mind the precious support, assistance extended by the Bulgarian people to the Lao liberation struggle as well as to the present national reconstruction, take this auspicious occasion to express deep gratitude and to wish the Bulgarian people greater successes in stepping forth on the path of communism," concludes the paper.

SOUPHANOUVONG RECEIVES NEW HUNGARIAN ENVOY

BK071154 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] On the morning of 5 September, Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and of the SPC, accepted the credentials of Dr Laszlo Rosta as the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to the LPDR. Souphanouvong held a cordial conversation with the guest and expressed his wholehearted congratulations to the ambassador and wished him brilliant success in carrying out his mission to contribute to strengthening the friendship, fraternal solidarity, and all-round cooperation between Laos and Hungary on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism for the mutual interests of the peoples in the two countries.

SALI VONGKHAMSAO CHAIRS MEETING ON CENSUS

BK091254 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] To translate into reality the spirit and content of the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Third Session of the LPRP Central Committee and the decree issued on 16 April by the chairman of the Council of Ministers on the nationwide population census in 1985, the first plenary session of the Central Guidance Committee for Population Census was convened on the afternoon of 5 September under the chairmanship of Sali Vongkhamhao, secretary of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and head of the guidance committee.

A report was read at the meeting on the preparatory work and immediate plan submitted by the central population census office and various important documents were passed. Work was also distributed to each relevant sector so that the population census work will be completed as scheduled.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN EXPERTS -- The Foreign Experts Management Department under the Office of the Council of Ministers and other ministries and departments concerned held a joint ceremony on the morning of 7 September to hail the Bulgarian experts in Laos on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution and of the founding of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Attending were Inkong Mahavong, member of the LPRP Central Committee and minister of agriculture, irrigation, and cooperatives; and cadres from various sectors. Bulgarian Ambassador Todor Netsov and other embassy officials were also present. [Excerpt] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 7 Sep 84 BK]

ANNUAL MILITARY APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

BK040835 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Sep 84 pp 7,8

[Text] The following is the full list of the military reshuffle effective 1 October 1984.

The Office of the Permanent Secretary for Defence

1. Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Wira Thaikla, deputy Armed Forces chief of staff to a position attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary;
2. Vice Adm Prawit Phothiphala, attached to the Navy Headquarters to become deputy permanent secretary for defence;
3. Lieutenant General Atsani Samutthasen, attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary for Defence assuming payscale of a lieutenant general, to become deputy permanent secretary for defence;
4. Lt Gen Somphan Ruangwaithaya, director of the Defence Energy Department to be attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary;
5. Lt Gen Fangphon Bunliang, director of the Defence Industry to a position attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary;
6. Lt Gen Thawip Satthanon, director of the Finance Department to become director of the Budget Department;
7. Lt Gen Prachuap Bunyakuakun, director of the Secretarial Department to a post attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary;
8. Vice Adm Thawi Bunnuang, attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary, assuming payscale of a vice admiral, to be attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary;
9. Maj Gen Atthaya Phaeophanchon, deputy director for administration, the Defence Energy Department, to become director;
10. Maj Gen Prasai Sewikun, attached to the Army Headquarters to become director of the Defence Policy and Planning Division;
11. Maj Gen Prayat Rotphothong, deputy Third Army Region commander to be attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary, assuming payscale of a lieutenant general;
12. Maj Gen Wichian Wisutchai, deputy director for administration of the Finance Department to become the director;
13. Maj Gen Kowit Matthayomchan, deputy director of the Judge Advocate General Department to become director;
14. Maj Gen Prasong Krikun, commander of the Cavalry Centre to attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary, assuming payscale of a lieutenant general;
15. Maj Gen Pradit Butsaya-angkun, deputy director for Administration of the Defence Industry Department to become director;
16. Maj Gen Sumon Sukraserani, deputy director of the Secretarial Department to become director;

17. Maj Gen Khamnung Simarut, attached to the Army Headquarters to be attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary;
18. Maj Gen Kamon Metsuwan, chief judge of the Central Military Court to become deputy director of the Judge Advocate General Department;
19. Maj Gen Phaiwet Sunthonkhachit, attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary, assuming payscale of a major general, to be attached to the same office;
20. Air Vice Marshal [AVM] Wichian Wetcha Han, deputy director for technical of the Finance Department to become deputy director;
21. Maj Gen Udon Rattanakan, attached to the Army Headquarters to become deputy director for administration, the Defence Industry Department;
22. AVM Sawai Wiphatnawin, attached to the Permanent Secretary Office to become deputy director of the Secretarial Department;
23. Maj Gen Prawat Komonman, attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary to become deputy director of the Budget Department;
24. Maj Gen Somphon Kosuwan, chief judge of the Bangkok Military Court to become assistant director of the Judge Advocate General Department;
25. Maj Gen Udom Suphamahithon, judge of the Supreme Military Court to become chief judge;
26. Maj Gen Naruthi Phuakphiphat, assistant director of the Secretarial Department to be attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary;
27. Maj Gen Chongphian Phounsap, attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary, assuming payscale of a major general, to be attached to the same office;
28. Maj Gen Suwat Sichaya, attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary, assuming payscale of a major general to be attached to the same office;
29. Maj Gen Uthan Sanitwong na Ayutthaya, attached to the Permanent Secretary Office, assuming payscale of a major general, to be attached to the same office;
30. Rear Adm Phot Sattabut, attached to the Permanent Secretary Office to become assistant director of the Budget Department;
31. Maj Gen Chamnong Rotcharoen, attached to the Permanent Secretary Office, assuming payscale of a major general, to become deputy director of the Defence Policy and Planning Department;
32. Col Wichit Triphet, to become assistant director of the Finance Department;
33. Col Phairot Chunprathum, to become deputy director for technical affairs, the Defence Energy Department;
34. Naval Capt Bunchup Kitchakan, to become deputy director for administration, the Defence Energy Department;
35. Naval Capt Khao Khiaophaisan, to attach to the Permanent Secretary Office, assuming payscale of a rear admiral;
36. Col Loetsak Chamrat, to become chief judge of the Central Military Court;

37. Col Sutchai Insing, to become chief of staff of the Industry Department;
38. Group Capt Wichit Wongsombun, to become director of the military pharmaceutical plant, the Industry Department;
39. Col Charan Kunlawanit, to be attached to the Permanent Secretary Office, assuming payscale of a major general;
40. Col Phibun Chantharotwong, to become judge of the Supreme Military Court;
41. Naval Capt Somnuk Chunkasian, to become chief judge of the Bangkok Military Court;
42. Col Wirasak Nakson, to become assistant director of the Secretarial Department;
43. Col Wichai Ninwiset, to be attached to the Permanent Secretary Office, assuming payscale of a major general;
44. Col Wichak Satchathewa, to become judge of the Supreme Military Court;
45. Group Capt Pricha Saison, to be attached to the Permanent Secretary Office, assuming payscale of an air vice marshal;
46. Col Mongkhon Amphonphisit, to be attached to the Permanent Secretary Office, assuming payscale of a major general;
47. Col Prungsin Sasanawin to become chief of the military prosecutor.

The Supreme Command Headquarters

48. Adm Supha Khotchaseni, deputy chief of staff to become deputy supreme commander;
49. Gen Pathom Soemsin, assistant Army commander-in-chief to become Armed Forces chief of staff;
50. Gen Phin Keson, deputy chief of staff to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
51. Gen Prayun Bunnak, attached to the Supreme Commander Office to attach to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
52. Gen Sathian Siriwirot, chief of the staff officers of the supreme commander to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
53. Lt Gen Krit Chicharoen, director of the Joint Operations Department to become deputy chief of staff;
54. Lt Gen Samphat Phatsanayongphinyo, commander of the Army Weapons Production Centre to be attached to the Supreme Commander Office, assuming payscale of a general;
55. Lt Gen Wasitphon Wongthai, director of the Army Field Forces Department to become chief of staff officers of the Supreme Commander;
56. Air Marshal [AM] Rewat Wariyaphong, director of the Personnel Department to become deputy chief of staff;
57. Vice Adm Chinda Chai-udom, assistant chief of staff for personnel to become deputy chief of staff;

58. Lt Gen Thanom Waithanomsat, director of the Armed Forces Comptroller General's Department to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
59. Lt Gen Seri Herabat, director of the Adjutant General's Department to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
60. Lt Gen Thianchai Channukda, attached to the Supreme Commander Office to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
61. Lt Gen Pricha Singha, director of the Directorate of the Joint Intelligence to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
62. Lt Gen Narunat Bunyarataphan, assistant chief of the staff officers of the supreme commander to become the director of the Military Comptroller General's Department;
63. Lt Gen Chak Akatwiphat, attached to the Supreme Commander Office to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
64. Vice Adm Sutchai Kaeoprasoet, attached to the Supreme Commander Office to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
65. Maj Gen Phaibun Yantaphon, assistant director of the Judge Advocate General to become a legal adviser attached to the Supreme Commander Office;
66. AVM Athon Rotchanawiphat, attached to the Air Force Headquarters to become director of the Personnel Department;
67. Maj Gen Kamchit Phenkitti, chief of staff of Institute of Army Academies to become assistant chief of the staff officers of the supreme commander;
68. Maj Gen Uthai Kokilanon, deputy commander of the First Army Region to be attached to the Supreme Commander Office, assuming payscale of a lieutenant general;
69. Rear Adm Yongyut Suphakalin, director of the Naval Logistics Department to become director of the Armed Forces Logistics Department;
70. Maj Gen Prachum Phibunphanuwat, commander of the Second Army Division to become director of the Adjutant General's Department;
71. Maj Gen Nisai Bai-ngoen, deputy commander of the Armed Forces Security Centre to become director of the National Defence College;
72. Maj Gen Orasit Sitthikun, deputy director of the Joint Operations Department to become director;
73. Maj Gen Phat Akkhanibut, deputy director of the Directorate of the Joint Intelligence to become director;
74. Maj Gen Banchop Phongsophon, deputy commandant of the Armed Forces Intelligence Operations Centre to be attached to the Supreme Commander Office, assuming payscale of a lieutenant general;
75. Maj Gen Wichian Chanphensi, deputy director for technical affairs of the Armed Forces Survey Department to become director;
76. Maj Gen Sathit Phongsawai, director of the Post Engineers Department to be attached to the Supreme Commander Office, assuming payscale of a lieutenant general;

77. Maj Gen Mana Waramit, director of Army Transport Department, to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters, assuming payscale of a lieutenant general;
78. Air Vice Marshal Sithibun Buranawet, director of the Armed Forces Research Institute of Medical Science, to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
79. Maj Gen M.L. Chatchawan Sanitwong, attached to the Secretariat Office of the Defence Ministry, to be deputy director for Operations of the Armed Forces Security Centre;
80. Maj Gen Wichit Bunyawat, director of the Army's Civilian Affairs, to be deputy director for administration of Information Centre;
81. Rear Admiral Wichai Mana, director of the Armed Forces Vehicle Rebuild Workshop, to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
82. Maj Gen Sombun Sithichot, deputy director of Armed Forces Intelligence Operations Centre, to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
83. Rear Admiral Wiwat Sattayanon, director of the Psychology and Security Institute, to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
84. Maj Gen Kanchana Chantharangkun, secretary of the Secretariat Office, to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
85. Maj Gen Angkun Kanchanahoti, deputy comptroller general, to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
86. Maj Gen Chawan Kanchanakun, director of Office of Post Engineers Department, to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
87. Maj Gen Somkhuan Suwan, attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters, to be deputy director of the Directorate of Armed Forces Operations;
88. Rear Admiral Suraphon Wanathat, deputy director of the Information Centre, to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
89. Maj Gen Somsak Photphanit, attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
90. Maj Gen Prida Phengpricha, deputy director of Personnel Department, to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
91. Maj Gen Sanit Raicharoen, deputy director of Directorate Joint Logistics, to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
92. Maj Gen Prasat Noiset, attached to the Supreme Commander's Office, to be deputy director of Comptroller General's Office;
93. Maj Gen Pricha Chamnanwet, attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
94. Maj Gen Wisit Kiwanon, deputy director of Armed Forces General's Department, to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
95. Maj Gen Rian Hiranbamrung, specialist of the Armed Forces Survey Department, to be deputy director for technical operations of the Joint Military Survey Department;

96. Maj Gen Wirat Malaiwong, assistant chief of staff officer to the supreme commander, to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
97. Col Wisit Kanyanimit to be deputy director of the Directorate of Education and Research;
98. Col Bamroong Thitiwatthana to be attached to the Supreme Commander's Office, assuming payscale of a major general;
99. Col Thep Wiphatphumiprathet to be deputy director of the Personnel Department;
100. Col Watchara Bosap to be deputy director of the Directorate of Joint Military Intelligence;
101. Col Phon Ratchaphonphichan to be a chief of staff officer to the Supreme Commander, assuming payscale of major general;
102. Col Charan Phumichit to be attached to the Supreme Commander's Office, assuming payscale of a major general;
103. Col Nat Thesakon to be assistant chief of staff officer to the supreme commander;
104. Col Kamhaneg Champasut to be attached to the Supreme Commander's Office, assuming payscale of a major general;
105. Col Toi Sangprasoet to be deputy director for operations of the Armed Forces Security Centre;
106. Col Det Kritsanakalin to be deputy director of the Directorate of Joint Military Logistics;
107. Col Narong Rotchanasarot to be deputy director of the Adjutant's General Department;
108. Col Sombun Natsin to be director of the Office of Civil Engineering;
109. Col Anuwat Thapkhilai to be a chief of staff officer of the Armed Forces Security Centre;
110. Naval Captain Suranit Buranayukti to be attached to the Supreme Commander's Office, assuming payscale of a rear admiral;
111. Group Captain Sahat Nakhasiri to be director of the Armed Forces Research Institute of Medical Science;
112. Naval Captain Wichai Suphanphong to be director of the Institute of Security Psychology.
113. Col Thawi Netniyom is appointed as a specialist of the Joint Military Survey Department.
114. Col Phison Panyarachun to be attached to the Supreme Commander's Office, assuming payscale of a major general;
115. Col Kamon Udomsin to be secretary to the Supreme Command Headquarters.

Royal Thai Army

116. Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan, Army assistant commander in chief, to be Army deputy commander in chief;
117. Lt Gen Ong-at Supphamat, director of the Army Ordnance Department, to be Army assistant commander in chief;
118. Lt Gen Mana Ratanakoset, Army deputy chief of staff, to be Army assistant commander in chief;
119. Lt Gen Sa-at Prasoetsom, director of the Army Medical Department, to be attached to the Army's Headquarters.
120. Lt Gen Chuthai Saengthawip, assistant chief of staff for information, to be deputy chief of staff.
121. Lt Gen Suraphon Bannakitsophon, Army comptroller general, to be assistant chief of staff for logistics;
122. Lt Gen Prasit Woranet, adviser to the Army, to be attached to the Army's Headquarters;
123. Lt Gen Kamhaeng Chanthawirat, assistant chief of staff for logistics, to be assistant chief of staff for information;
124. Lt Gen Sinthu Koetsombun, officer for special assignments of the Army's Headquarters, to be attached to the Army's Headquarters;
125. Maj Gen Singha Saowaphap, director of Phra Mongkutklao Hospital to be Director of Phra Mongkutklao Medical Service Centre.
126. Maj Gen Pawatwong Hutasewi, deputy director of the Army's Field Forces Department, to be director;
127. Maj Gen Wichit Wichitsongkhram, director of the Army's Directorate of Logistics, to be director of the Army's Weapons Production Centre;
128. Maj Gen Kasem Sumanan, deputy commanding general of the First Army Region, to be adviser to the Army;
129. Maj Gen Anat Suphatphan, deputy director of the Army's Ordnance to be director;
130. Maj Gen Phisit Hemabut, deputy commanding general of the Army Region, to be its commanding general;
131. Maj Gen Atsawin Thephakham, deputy of the Army's Medical Science Department, to be its director;
132. Maj Gen Phichit Kunlawanit, deputy commanding general of the 1st Army Region, to be commanding general of the 1st Army Region;
133. Maj Gen Sawatdiphong Bunyamanop, director of the Inspector-General Office, to be officer of special assignments of the Army, assuming payscale of a lieutenant general;
134. Maj Gen Charat Wongsayan, deputy comptroller-general, to be Army comptroller general;

135. Maj Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong, deputy director of the Special Warfare Centre, to be its director;
136. Maj Gen Charuai Wongsayan, deputy director of the Special Warfare Centre, to be assistant chief of staff for civilian affairs;
137. Maj Gen Prasat Chinerawat, chief of the Army's Veterinary Department, to be attached to the Army's Headquarters;
138. Maj Gen Chuwit Chosoraphong, director of the Army college, to be deputy director of the Army's Institute;
139. Maj Gen Wichian Naiyanon, commander of the Army Circle, to be attached to the Army's Headquarters;
140. Maj Gen Wichian Lohitkhup, commander of the Songkhla Provincial to be attached to the Army's Headquarters;
141. Maj Gen Arun Sri-uthai, commander of the 3d Army Circle, to be deputy commanding general of the Second Army Region;
142. Maj Gen Somkhit Chongphayuha, commander of the 9th Infantry Division, to be commanding general of the 3d Army Region;
143. Maj Gen Surachai Thanomphichai, commander of the 15th Division, to be attached to the Army's Headquarters;
144. Maj Gen Bancha Sawatrithirong, commander of the 11th Division, to be deputy commanding general of the 1st Army Region;
145. Maj Gen Bunchai Dithakun, commander of the 3d Infantry Division, to be deputy commanding general of the Second Army Region;
146. Maj Gen Samut Ninlakun, assistant director of the Army's Ordnance Department, to be deputy director of the Army's Ordnance Department;
147. Maj Gen Denchai Bun-ngam, commander of the 16th Division to be attached to the Army's Headquarters;
148. Maj Gen Thawon Sawatronnaphak, director of the Army's Pharmaceutical to be attached to the Army's Headquarters;
149. Maj Gen Wichian Sangphraiwan, chief of staff of the Army's Field Forces to be deputy director of the Army's Field Forces Department;
150. Maj Gen Chalao Chaemsophon, commander of the Fifth Army Circle, to be attached to the Army's Headquarters;
151. Maj Gen Prasoet Sakuncharoen director of Phra Mongkutklao Medical School, to be deputy director of the Army's Medical Science Department;
152. Maj Gen Wichai Phoemsap, director of the Army's Auditing Office, to be deputy comptroller-general;
153. Maj Gen Wathanachai Wutthisiri, commander of the Anti-Aircraft Artillery Division, to be deputy commanding general of the 1st Army Region;

154. Maj Gen Santi Suwannakhon, commander of the 1st Army Circle, to be attached to the Army's Headquarters;
155. Maj Gen Isaraphong Nunphakdi, commander of the 6th Infantry Division, to be commander of the 1st Division;
156. Maj Gen Damrong Duangrat, officer of special assignments at the Army's Headquarters, to be attached to the Army's Headquarters;
157. Maj Gen Phanat Nopkeson, officer for special assignments at the Army's Headquarters, to be attached to the Army's Headquarters;
158. Maj Gen Chop Phaksiwong, Army specialist, to be attached to the Army's Headquarters;
159. Maj Gen Amnuai Ratana-ubon, chief of staff officer to the Office of the Commander, to be attached to the Army's Headquarters;
160. Maj Gen Bunphoem Sukarin, officer of special assignments at the Army's Headquarters, to be attached to the Army's Headquarters;
161. Maj Gen Pasan Phusara, Army specialist, to be attached to the Army's Headquarters;
162. Maj Gen Thip Amphasawet, 7th Army Circle commander, to be attached to the Army Headquarters;
163. Maj Gen Suthi Bun-watthanakun, Army specialist, to be attached to the Army Headquarters;
164. Maj Gen Nawet Wirasa, officer for the chief-of-staff attached to the Office of the Army Commander, to be attached to Army Headquarters;
165. Maj Gen Prasoet Mongkhonprasit, Army specialist, to be attached to Army Headquarters;
166. Maj Gen Manot Lopmek, Army specialist, to be attached to Army Headquarters;
167. Maj Gen Arun Chaowanasai, Army specialist, to be attached to Army Headquarters;
168. Maj Gen Yutthana Yaemphan, 1st Army Region chief-of-staff, to be deputy commander of the 1st Army Region;
169. Maj Gen Sanan Sawetserani, Chon Buri Army Commandant, to be deputy commander of the Special Warfare Command Unit;
170. Maj Gen Amnuai Kitsuan, special operations officer of the Army Headquarters, to be attached to the Army Headquarters;
171. Maj Gen Chatchaloem Lekhawanithammawithak, special operations officer of the Army Headquarters, to be attached to the Army Headquarters;
172. Maj Gen Amarit na Songkhla, Anantha Mahidon Hospital director, to be director of the Phra Mongkut Klaoh Hospital;
173. Maj Gen Wirot Saengsanit, Artillery Division commander, to be commander of the Anti-Aircraft Artillery Division;

174. Maj Gen Thannaphon Bunyophatsadam, 4th Army Region chief-of-staff, to be deputy commander of the Special Warfare Command Unit;
175. Maj Gen Somphon Toemthongchai, Special Warfare Command Unit chief-of-staff, to be commander of the 3d Infantry Regiment;
176. Col Phadet Anukun to be chief-of-staff officer attached to the Office of the Army Commander, assuming payscale of a major general;
177. Col Manit Phonkanon to be chief-of-staff officer attached to the Office of the Army Commander, assuming payscale of a major general;
178. Col Prachuap Kaeokham to be chief-of-staff officer attached to the Office of the Army Commander, assuming payscale of a major general;
179. Col Chamlong Ritthisin to be Army specialist;
180. Col Prasoet Sataraphan to be Army specialist;
181. Col Saluai Chaiyakomon to be commander of the 7th Army Circle.
182. Col Bunchoet Pankun to be Army specialist;
183. Col Banyong Watcharayothin to be director of Army Animal Husbandry Department;
184. Col Yuthana Rupkhachon to be special task force officer of the Army Headquarters, assuming payscale of a major general;
185. Col Kittti Songworavit to be director of Transportation Department;
186. Col Chalit Phanomsannarin to be commandant of the Army War College;
187. Col Pin Thetkhongthon to be chief-of-staff of the Institute of Army Academies;
188. Col Chum Kaenthapthim to be Army specialist;
189. Col Prathip Silalai to be director of Army Inspector General's Department;
190. Col Panya Yuprasoet to be director of the Anantha Mahidon Hospital;
191. Col Chai Ditsayadet to be special task force officer of the Army Headquarters, assuming payscale of a major general;
192. Col Khrut Chanthema to be assistant director of Army Ordnance Department;
193. Col Anothai Yaemyim to be director of the Education Division of the Phra Mongkut-khao Hospital's Medical College;
194. Col Prachuap Kanchanaphan to be Army specialist;
195. Col Phanlop Achanon to be Army specialist;
196. Col Banyat Rattanathittinan to be commander of the 5th Army Circle;
197. Col Charin Sawangwan to be director of the Armed Forces Vehicle Rebuild Workshop;
198. Col Soem Chaiyabut to be commander of the 4th Army Circle;

199. Col Sanyawit Sirimonthon to be chief-of-staff of the Special Warfare Command Unit;
200. Col Banchon Thiranet to be commander of the 16th Army Division;
201. Col Chamnian Unchit to be director of the Civilian Affairs Department;
202. Col Songsoem Waiyasopha to be commander of Songkhla Provincial Army;
203. Col Ratsami Wongphrommek to be commander of the Army Cavalry Centre;
204. Col Phaibun Hongsinlak to be special operations officer of the Army Headquarters, assuming payscale of a major general;
205. Col Chatchom Kanlong to be director of Army Logistics Department;
206. Col Prasit Sathutham to be special operations officer of the Army Headquarters, assuming payscale of a major general;
207. Col Thuanthong Siphet to be commander of the 15th Army Division;
208. Col Sakda Suyanon to be director of the Office of Army Auditing;
209. Col Thamnu Phutphat to be chief-of-staff of the 4th Army Region.
210. Col Woraphim Ditsayabut to be commander of the 11th Army Division;
211. Col Ariya Ukhotkit to be commander of the 2d Cavalry Division;
212. Col Prayun Phon-ari to be Army specialist;
213. Col Thawisit Sangsomwong to be commander of Chon Buri Provincial Army;
214. Col Choetchai Thirattanon to be commander of the 9th Infantry Regiment;
215. Col Wachira Suriyakun na Ayutthaya to be director general of Post Engineers Department;
216. Col Anuphap Songsunthon to be commander of the 3d Army Circle;
217. Col Amnat Satrawut to be chief of staff of the Army Field Forces Department;
218. Col Phuchong Ninkham to be commander of the Army Artillery Division;
219. Col San Siphen to be commander of the 2d Infantry Regiment;
220. Col Bunthaen Nianchaloei to be commander of the 6th Infantry Regiment;
221. Col Chamlaeng U-chukomon to be chief-of-staff of the 1st Army Region;
222. Col Surin Warathat to be special operations officer of the Army Headquarters, assuming payscale of a major general;
223. Col Sakan Sathityutthakan to be commander of the 1st Army Circle;

The Navy

- 224. Admiral Nippon Sirithon naval chief of staff to be commander in chief of the Navy;
- 225. Vice Admiral Prasop Utun, fleet deputy commander to be deputy commander in chief of the Navy;
- 226. Vice Admiral Thada Ditthabanchong, deputy chief-of-staff to be fleet commander;
- 227. Vice Admiral Prathuang Wongchan, Logistics Department director to be chief-of-staff of the Navy;
- 228. Vice Admiral Ura Sanitwong na Ayutthaya, Naval Dockyard Department director to be naval adviser;
- 229. Vice Admiral Anan Chantharakun, assistant chief of staff for logistical, to be comptroller general of the Navy;
- 230. Vice Admiral Chong Chun-ngam, fleet deputy commander, to be officer attached to the Navy Headquarters;
- 231. Vice Admiral Surathin Chantharaphakdi, to be deputy fleet commander;
- 232. Vice Admiral Siri Sirirangsi, fleet assistant chief of staff for naval, to be deputy chief of staff;
- 233. Acting Vice Admiral Amnuai Iamsuro, officer attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary of the Defence Ministry, to be attached to the Navy Headquarters;
- 234. Rear Admiral Siri Sawetrak, Naval Welfare Department director, to be assistant chief of staff for naval personnel;
- 235. Rear Admiral Praphat Kritsanachan, the fleet's antisubmarine division, to be assistant chief of staff for intelligence;
- 236. Rear Admiral Chuai Yannon, Naval Dockyard Department deputy, to be deputy commander;
- 237. Rear Admiral Manot Thummanon, the fleet's gulf patrol division commandant, to be director of the Naval Education Department;
- 238. Rear Admiral Komut Kamonnawin, Naval Operations Department director, to be assistant fleet chief of staff;
- 239. Rear Admiral Winai Chaiyaphoem, Naval Intelligence Department director, to be commandant of Sattahip Naval Base;
- 240. Rear Admiral Sanit Buasai, Naval Dockyard Department assistant director, to be director of the Naval Dockyard Department;
- 241. Rear Admiral Chat Ditthabanchong, deputy fleet chief of staff, to be assistant chief of staff of the Navy for logistical supplies;
- 242. Rear Admiral Sam-ang Krisophon, director of the naval Ordnance Department, to be chief of staff of the Fleet;

243. Rear Admiral Sorawut Wirabut, deputy director of the Naval Medical Department, to be director;
244. Rear Admiral Sanga Saingthong, deputy director of the Hydrographic Department, to be director;
245. Rear Admiral Yongsuk Sunthonnak, officer attached to the Navy Headquarters, to be director of the Naval Intelligence Department;
246. Rear Admiral Thaklaeo Sisamrit, the fleet's Mines Operations Division commandant, to be deputy chief of staff of the Fleet.
247. Rear Admiral Phanit Siyaphai, assistant director of the Naval Medical, to be the deputy director;
248. Rear Admiral Prachum Wetwibun, deputy director of the Chulachomklao, to be deputy director of the Naval Dockyard Department;
249. Rear Admiral Siri Suwanwat, director of the Engineering Development Department, to be assistant director general of the Naval Dockyard Department;
250. Rear Admiral Kasem Rakcharoen, deputy comptroller of the Navy; to be director of the Logistics Department;
251. Rear Admiral Watthanaphon Seni Wong na Ayutthaya, the Fleet's Training Division commandant; to be the fleet's commandant of the Amphibious Landing and Services;
252. Rear Admiral Wichit Wanwichai, commandant of the Songkhla Naval Station, to be the fleet's commandant of the Training Division;
253. Rear Admiral Prathuang Chanthrapha, officer attached to the Navy Headquarters, to be director of the Naval Welfare Department;
254. Rear Admiral Phirom Nisaiphan, commandant of the Amphibious Landing and Service Division, to be director of the Naval Ordnance Department;
255. Rear Admiral Prayong Charoensuan, the Fleet's commandant of the river fleet division, to be commandant of Songkhla Naval Station;
256. Rear Admiral Thawon Phongphiphat, Navy specialist, to be deputy director of the Hydrographic Department;
257. Rear Admiral Winit Tapsanan, the Naval Education Department's commandant of the Naval Cadets College, to be director of the Naval Operations Department;
258. Rear Admiral Wichan Suansan, the Naval Dockyard Department's director of factories, to be the deputy director of the Chulachomklao Naval Dockyard;
259. Rear Admiral Praphon Sangkhawanit, Navy specialist, to be officer attached to the Navy Headquarters;
260. Rear Adm Sup Prathipawanit, Navy specialist, to be attached to the Navy;
261. Rear Adm Somphot Khamasunthon, chief of the education techniques of the Naval Officers College, to be the college commander;
262. Rear Adm Sunthon Krathet, director general of the Naval Transportation Department, to be commander of Antisubmarine Division of the Fleet;

263. Rear Adm Surin Suksa-nguan, Navy specialist, to be attached to the Navy;
264. Rear Adm Pho Chittapanphong, Navy specialist, to be attached to the Navy;
265. Rear Adm Banchong Daengkrachang, assistant chief of Phra Chunlachomklao Naval Dockyard, to be attached to the Navy;
266. Rear Adm Sawek Tatthong, staff officer attached to the Navy Command, to be attached to the Navy;
267. Rear Adm Suthat Chuthaphon, Naval specialist, to be attached to the Navy;
268. Rear Adm Dusit Sitthisiri, chief of staff officer attached to the Navy Command, to be deputy chief of the Comptroller General Department;
269. Rear Adm Sathit Chitsuk, chief of staff of Sattahip Naval Base, to be commandant of the Gulf Patrol Division;
270. Rear Adm Manit Phichitchalothon, Navy specialist, to be attached to the Navy;
271. Rear Adm Sunthon Phonganan, chief engineer attached to the Naval Dockyard, to be commandant of the Factory Department, the Naval Dockyard Department;
272. Rear Adm Sombun Bunmongkhon, doctor of the Medical Department of the Navy, to be attached to the Navy;
273. Rear Adm Prasong Chuchinda, secretary of the Navy, to be commandant of the River Fleet Division;
274. Capt Benchaphamonsut, to be chief of the Education Department of the Naval Officers College;
275. Capt Phichit Samutkalin, to be staff officer of the Navy Command;
276. Capt Thakon Suwanseni, to be Navy specialist;
277. Capt Chat Chuthaphong, to be Navy specialist;
278. Capt Phichit Kongprayun, to be Navy specialist;
279. Capt Khachit Pathumsiri, to be chief-of-staff of the Sattahip Naval Base;
280. Capt Sakchai Kaeochinda, to be secretary of the Navy;
281. Capt M.L. Sangop Siri Wong, to be Navy specialist;
282. Capt Phitak Chareonsiri, to be director of the Engineering Department of the Naval Dockyard Department;
283. Capt Chalin Nawanukhro, to be director of the Engineering Development Department of the Naval Dockyard Department;
284. Capt Atsawin Hiyachirahan, to be director of Naval Transportation Department;
285. Capt Amphon Thiratham, to be assistant director of Phra Chulachomklai Naval Station for production;

- 286. Capt Phichit Chawanasen, to be commandant of the Mine Operations Division;
- 287. Capt Suret Chantharakkha, to be staff officer of the Navy;
- 288. Capt Kasem Sarinthu, to be Navy specialist;
- 289. Capt Wiwat Dechatungkha, to be Navy specialist;
- 290. Capt Chatchawan Sisuwan, to be naval quartermaster;
- 291. Capt Banleng Suwannaphong, to be assistant director of the Naval Medical Department;
- 292. Capt Pramuk Sankamnoet, to be Navy specialist;
- 293. Capt Amnat Chanthanamattha, to be assistant director of the Phra Chunlachomklao Naval Dockyard for Planning;
- 294. Capt Prasit Chatharawekhin, to be director of the Academic Department;
- 295. Capt Phaibun Naksakun, to be chief engineer of the Naval Dockyard Department;

Air Force

- 296. Air Marshal Chakon Thattanon, assistant commander in chief of the Air Force, to be deputy commander-in-chief;
- 297. Air Marshal Chamlong Punnakitti, commander of air security force, to be assistant commander-in-chief;
- 298. Air Marshal Thuanthong Yotawut, deputy chief of the Air Staff for Operations, to be assistant commander-in-chief;
- 299. Air Marshal Udom Thanomkunlabut, deputy chief of the Air Staff for Personnel, to be vice chief of the Air Force;
- 300. Air Marshal Uthai Bunyachat, director of education and training, to be attached to the Headquarters;
- 301. Air Marshal Wathit Horasut, commandant of Institute of Air Force Academies, to be director of education and training;
- 302. Air Marshal Phisut Ritthakhani, commandant of Science and Weaponry Development System Centre, to be attached to the Air Force Headquarters;
- 303. Air Vice Marshal Narong Dithipheng, attached to the Air Force Headquarters, to be commandant of Institute of Air Force Academies;
- 304. Air Vice Marshal Somphot Panyasuk, attached to the Air Force Headquarters, to be commandant of Science and Weaponry Development Systems Centre;
- 305. Air Vice Marshal Thai Watthanawichan, attached to the Air Force Headquarters, to be Air Force adviser;
- 306. Air Vice Marshal Pruangwit Hongsanan, attached to the Air Force Headquarters, to be deputy chief of the Air Staff for Intelligence;
- 307. Air Vice Marshal Pradap Ponlachat, deputy director of education and training, to be deputy chief of the Air Staff for Personnel;

308. Air Vice Marshal Woranat Apichari, director of operations, to be deputy chief of Air Staff for Operations;
309. Air Vice Marshal Prayat Ditsayasrin, director of transportation, to be commander of Air Security Force;
310. Air Vice Marshal Kan Phimanthip, director of intelligence, to be director of operations;
311. Air Vice Marshal Banyat Wongthongsuk, deputy director of intelligence, is attached to the Air Force Headquarters;
312. Air Vice Marshal Likhit Suwannathat, chief of staff of aeronautical engineering, to be deputy director of aeronautical engineering;
313. Air Vice Marshal Wira Kitchathon, commandant of the Air Force Academy to be deputy director of education and training;
314. Air Vice Marshal M.L. Chitphi Suban, director of quartermaster to be attached to the Air Force Headquarters;
315. Air Vice Marshal Bunsong Damrongrat, commandant of the Flying Training School to be attached to the Air Force Headquarters;
316. Air Vice Marshal Thotsaphon Sisurakrai, director of armaments, to be attached to the Air Force Headquarters;
317. Air Vice Marshal Anek Lailoet, director of the Administrative Services, to be attached to the Air Force Headquarters;
318. Air Vice Marshal Rachen Wannarot, chief-of-staff of education and training to be attached to the Air Force Headquarters;
319. Air Vice Marshal Phutthi Watcharasathian, chief of staff of the Air Force Higher Education to be attached to the Air Force Headquarters;
320. Air Vice Marshal Phaichit Siripho, chief of staff of the surgeon, to be attached to the Air Force Headquarters;
321. Air Vice Marshal Phatson Phanomwan na Ayutthaya, to be attached to the Air Force Headquarters;
322. Air Vice Marshal Chup Phakkhawan, chief-of-staff of the Science and Development of Weapons Centre, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters;
323. Air Vice Marshal Wiwat Suthisorayothin, chief of staff of Air Force Security Force, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters;
324. Air Vice Marshal Chalao Satruli, Air Force specialist, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters;
325. Air Vice Marshal Santhat Thummanon, Air Force specialist, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters;
326. Air Vice Marshal Montri Porananon, Air Force specialist, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters;
327. Air Marshal Phoemsak Phakchotanon, Air Force specialist to be attached to Air Force Headquarters;

328. Air Vice Marshal Kasian Tharakit, senior engineer of aeronautical engineering to be attached to Air Force Headquarters;
329. Group Captain Roengchai Sanitphan to be director of intelligence;
330. Group Captain Samroeng Koetkaeo, to be director of Air Logistic;
331. Group Captain Pracha Mungthanya, to be director of Administrative Services;
332. Group Captain Thongluan Wisetphotchanakit, to be chief-of-staff of aeronautical engineering;
333. Group Captain Thawon Koetsin, to be director of armaments;
334. Group Captain Prasoet Samakchan, to be director of Quartermaster;
335. Group Captain Sombun Rahong, to be director of transportation;
336. Group Captain Siri Rumpradit, to be chief of staff of Medical Department;
337. Group Captain Pricha Mungthangtham, to be senior engineer of the Aeronautical Engineering Department;
338. Group Captain Sombat Bunlon, to be chief-of-staff of Education and Training Department;
339. Group Captain Suwit Chanthaprasoet, to be commandant of the Air Force Academy;
340. Group Captain Somchai Thungphum, to be chief-of-staff of the Air Force Higher Education;
341. Group Captain Somsak Kutsalasai, to be commandant of the Air War College;
342. Group Captain Prachum Chaisiri, to be commandant of the Flying Training School;
343. Group Captain Prasoet Rattanaphap, to be deputy commander of the Science and Development of Weapons Centre;
344. Group Captain Danai Morin, to be chief of staff of the Science and Development of Weapons Centre;
345. Group Captain Wisit Siriphon, to be chief of staff of the Air Security Force;
346. Group Captain Chumphon Rumrattana, to be Air Force specialist;
347. Group Captain Prachuap Panmani, to be Air Force specialist;
348. Group Captain Kawi Niyomsuan, to be Air Force specialist;
349. Group Captain Rot Saowamon, to be Air Force specialist;
350. Group Captain Dun Ulit, to be Air Force specialist;
351. Group Captain Thayat Sukbamrung, to be Air Force specialist.
352. Group Captain Pricha Nonsi, to be Air Force specialist.

This is to be effective from 1 October 1984.

Countersigned by General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister.

UN REFUGEE COMMISSION CHIEF BEGINS VISIT 7 SEP

Arrives in Hanoi

OW071936 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 7 -- A delegation of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] led by High Commissioner Poul Hartling arrived here today on a visit to Vietnam at the invitation of Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong. It was welcomed at the government guest-house by Deputy Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau and other Foreign Ministry officials. This evening Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach gave a cordial reception to Mr. Paul Hartling and his party.

AFP on Visit

BK080830 Hong Kong AFP in English 0755 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi, Sep 8 (AFP) -- Vietnam has told the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Poul Hartling that more people will be allowed to leave the country legally, official sources said. Mr Hartling, who arrived here on Friday, met with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and his deputy Ha Van Lau. The Vietnamese said departures could be speeded up if resettlement countries opened their doors to more people. Some 60,000 Vietnamese now have exit visas from Vietnam but are awaiting entry visas to other countries, the sources said.

UNHCR figures say that 2,100 people per month are leaving the country for resettlement by the UNCHR. Mr Hartling pledged to step up efforts to resettle some 21,000 Cambodian refugees in six camps around Ho Chi Minh City who are less readily accepted by resettlement countries than Cambodian refugees from Thailand. The Cambodians fled their country after the Khmer Rouge capture of Phnom Penh in April 1975. But 130,000 of the 150,000 Cambodian refugees in Vietnam returned home after the Pol Pot regime was overturned by the Vietnamese in January 1979. About 6,000 were accepted by countries of resettlement but another 45,000 are still in camps in Thailand, the UNHCR said.

Mr Hartling pledged to abide by United States and Vietnamese wishes as to whether or not to resettle some 15,000 Amerasians (Vietnamese children of American fathers) and their families. Washington has repeatedly said the children of mixed blood should be treated as refugees unless they hold U.S. passports, but Hanoi wants the mixed group excluded from UNHCR lists, describing them as "consequences of war." However reliable sources say the question "is in the process of being settled."

Officials said the issue of those still in re-education camps 10 years after Vietnam's reunification, was not discussed at the meeting. The United States has agreed to grant them political asylum.

Mr Hartling will meet Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong tomorrow, before flying back to Thailand on Wednesday.

Meets Pham Van Dong

OW091516 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 9 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today received at the presidential palace here the delegation of the U.N. High Commission for Refugees led by high Commissioner Poul Hartling now on a visit to Vietnam.

Chairman Pham Van Dong sincerely thanked the H.C.R. for its effective cooperation with Vietnam in the implementation of the departure program and expressed his wish for closer cooperation in this respect in the time ahead. Poul Hartling said he highly valued the Vietnamese Government's efforts to realize the program and assured Vietnam of the HCR's continued cooperation in this matter. Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Ha Van Lau attended the reception which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

REPRESENTATIVE ON RETURN OF PRISONERS TO PRC

BK301504 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1447 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Today, 30 August, the representative of our Foreign Ministry's Chinese Affairs Department met with the Chinese Embassy's representative in Hanoi to inform him that on the occasion of Vietnam's national day and China's national day, and proceeding from its humanitarian policy, the Vietnamese Government has decided to hand over to the Chinese Government 19 persons, captured by Vietnam while illegally intruding into Vietnamese territory, so they can return home and reunite with their families.

TASS CRITICISM OF THAI POLICY, ACTIONS CITED

BK081303 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] The Soviet news agency TASS said on Friday, 7 September, that all Bangkok actions against Laos and Kampuchea are aimed at aggravating the tension in the region. The agency said in a commentary that the warlike ruling circles in Bangkok are trying to cause tension in the relations with the Indochinese countries.

Thailand's actions are backed by the outside forces because these actions have accelerated the confrontation between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. TASS also condemned Thailand for backing the Pol Pot remnants in turning the Thai-Kampuchean border line into a fighting area. The agency further said that Thailand has now created a new hotbed of tension on the Thai-Lao border after occupying three hamlets of Laos.

TRUONG CHINH LEADS DELEGATION TO LAY WREATHS

OW011740 Hanoi VNA in English 1554 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 1 -- A delegation of the Communist Party, the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum here this morning.

The delegation was led by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly.

Later in the day, the delegation laid a wreath at the Fallen Combatants Cemetery in Hanoi.

Also today, members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of the international organizations in Vietnam paid tributes at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and the fallen combatants cemetery.

AUSTRALIAPENTAGON SPARKS CONCERN OVER U.S. NUCLEAR POLICY

BF101014 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, will be asked to seek an unconditional assurance from the United States that the President will not order a nuclear first strike without consulting Congress. The attorney general, Senator Evans, said he would raise the matter with the prime minister following a series of questions in parliament on the issue.

The questions arose after the United States Defense Department issued a statement at the weekend saying the President had the power to order a nuclear strike without consulting Congress. The statement said the President could also use the same power in response to a conventional war.

A government member, Senator Tate, asked whether the President claimed the same power if Australia was under attack. Senator Evans representing the foreign minister, Mr Hayden, said the Pentagon statement appeared to be a restatement of the NATO's flexible response policy. But Senator Evans gave Parliament a reassurance that he would seek further information about the President's power in relation to the defense of Australia.

DEFENSE MINISTER REAFFIRMS COMMITMENT TO ANZUS

BK100849 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] The federal government today reaffirmed its commitment to ANZUS after decision by the New Zealand Labor Party at the weekend which appeared to weaken the alliance. ANZUS is a military treaty that links Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. New Zealand's annual Labor Party conference demanded that the country withdraw from all military exercises and alliances with nuclear powers. Its decision became a focus of an urgent debate in the federal Parliament in Canberra today.

The opposition spokesman on defense, Mr Sinclair, demanded that the government make a public statement on its attitude to the New Zealand Labor Party's decision and how this affected the future of ANZUS. In reply, the defense minister, Mr Scholes, said the government's commitment to ANZUS was a record. He said Australia's relations with its neighbors and allies had never been sounder, adding that Mr Sinclair's arguments amounted to nothing more than buffoonery. Mr Scholes said countries were entitled to make decisions based on their own needs. Debate on the issue is likely to continue in the Senate tomorrow.

INDONESIA WARNS HAYDEN OVER LISBON TIMOR TALKS

BK071218 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Indonesia today warned Australia's foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, against trying to mediate between Portugal and Indonesia on East Timor. Mr Hayden is at present in Lisbon where he has been having talks with Portuguese leaders on the East Timor issue. The Indonesian foreign minister, Dr Mokhtar, said his country and Portugal could talk directly if they wanted to and had never asked Mr Hayden to mediate. He said there was no need for Mr Hayden to interfere in East Timor.

Following talks with Portugal's President Eanes yesterday, Mr Hayden said any solution had to be acceptable to the East Timorese, Indonesia, the United Nations and Portugal. The former Portuguese colony of East Timor was annexed by Indonesia in 1976 and later incorporated as an Indonesian province. The UN still recognizes Portugal as the administering power in East Timor.

Further on Lisbon Talks

For Lisbon and Melbourne radio accounts of the 2-day visit to Portugal by Foreign Minister Bill Hayden, including his meetings with Portuguese President Eanes and Foreign Minister Jaime Gama on East Timor, see the Portugal section of the 10 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

URANIUM SHIPMENT TO FRANCE NOT TO PROCEED

BK070905 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] A planned shipment next month of 100 tons of uranium to France will not go ahead in accordance with Labor Party policy, The minister for resources and energy, Senator Walsh, told Parliament today the shipment by Queensland Mines would not proceed because France had not ceased nuclear testing in the Pacific. He said the government had made it clear the shipment would not go ahead while France continued its tests at Mururoa Atoll.

Senator Walsh said he believed France's behavior fell short of the standards expected of a civilized country. He did not want to say yet what the implications on the decision might be in terms of compensation or trade retaliation by France.

NEW ZEALAND

LANGE SAYS LABOR STAND ON ANZUS TO BE CHANGED

BK100919 Hong Kong AFP in English 0845 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Wellington, Sept 10 (AFP) -- The New Zealand Labour Government today backed away from left wing resolutions passed by its annual party conference, including demands to withdraw the country from the ANZUS alliance and to close the U.S. air base in New Zealand. Prime Minister David Lange said the policy proposals "would be changed" by the party's powerful policy council before they were formally adopted.

Earlier the opposition National Party branded the resolutions as "deplorable left-wing, anti-American" which saw the Labour Party "hell-bent on taking New Zealand out of the Western alliance." But Mr. Lange said the National Party should "take a grip on themselves" and wait for the final policy to emerge.

The party conference had agreed to a resolution to withdraw the country "from all alliances with nuclear powers," which would include the ANZUS pact linking Australia, New Zealand and the United States. It also called for the withdrawal of New Zealand troops based in Singapore and troops working with the multi-national peacekeeping force in the Sinai Desert. Among other foreign affairs proposals agreed by the conference were:

The government should close the U.S. air base at Harewood (South Island) used for Antarctic activities; New Zealand should move to have France suspended from the Socialist International until it halts South Pacific nuclear testing and grants independence to New Caledonia and French Polynesia;

Labour should take every step to prevent France from using the Kerguelen or Crozet Islands for nuclear testing if it abandons its programme in French Polynesia. The government should review diplomatic recognition of the Philippines Government. Labour should change the New Zealand vote in the United Nations to support Indonesian withdrawal from East Timor.

The conference also sought to condemn the U.S. invasion of Grenada, oppose the U.S. Government funding and supplying of Contra forces on the Nicaraguan border, and oppose U.S. political and military support for "the right wing dictatorship in El Salvador." Tonight Mr Lange said the Labour conference had passed a number of resolutions in recent years condemning the ANZUS treaty. "We still have a policy to remain in ANZUS," he added.

"The policy (adopted by the conference) will be different after it has been considered by the policy council," he said. But former foreign minister and opposition foreign affairs spokesman Warren Cooper said the policies were "a thoroughly unhealthy state of affairs." "Labour is pushing New Zealand into the insecurity of a Third World non-aligned country," he warned.

Vote Not Automatically Policy

BK100326 Hong Kong AFP in English 0305 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Wellington, Sept 10 (AFP) -- New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange said today anti-nuclear and anti-American defence resolutions adopted at the ruling Labour Party conference would not automatically become government policy. The resolutions demanded New Zealand's withdrawal from the ANZUS defence pact linking it with Australia and the United States and the closure of an American Air Force base in New Zealand, returning it to a purely civilian scientific Antarctic operation. Another party resolution called for an investigation into the use of a defence communications unit and a naval observatory to see if they were part of American nuclear strategy. In a radio interview today Mr. Lange said "anyone can pass a resolution at the party conference". Mr. Lange said the resolutions had to be approved by the Labour Party's policy council and then by the party's members of Parliament before they could become policy. The resolutions were approved by 800 delegates at the conference.

Discussion and voting were held in secret after a plea from Defence Minister Rank O'Flynn, who told delegates public debate would send the wrong message to world capitals.

Mr. Lange said that although the resolutions were dominated by concern about American activity, they were not anti-American. Other resolutions adopted by the conference call for New Zealand to withdraw an infantry battalion from Singapore, withdraw the New Zealand group with the multi-national peacekeeping force in the Sinai and end military and intelligence-gathering ties with Indonesia and the Philippines. The conference also urged that the country to establish closer links with Vietnam and leftwing groups in Central America and called for the suspension of France from the Socialist International movement until French nuclear testing in the Pacific ended. The Labour Party won the general election in July on a platform that included a ban on visits to New Zealand ports by nuclear-armed and nuclear-powered ships. Mr. Lange will discuss the ban with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in New York later this month.

KAMPUCHEA CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN VIEWS PROPOSALS

BK070257 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Chairman of the International Conference on Kampuchea, Willibald Pahr, says he does not have much hope the Kampuchean problem will be settled in the immediate future, but all parties must make efforts to find a solution to it. Pahr said this to newsmen in Jakarta last night shortly before he left for Bangkok. He arrived in Jakarta last Tuesday to hold talks with Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja on the Kampuchean problem.

Willibald also confirmed that his group had new ideas aimed at ending the conflict. The new proposals, which are stated in various steps, are nevertheless still within the framework of the UN resolutions on Kampuchea, which, among other things, call for full sovereignty and independence to the Kampuchean people and the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. According to Pahr, the primary reason for his visits to ASEAN countries is to coordinate several new steps on Kampuchea with ASEAN foreign ministers, while another purpose of his visit is to discuss the case of the Angkor Wat Temple, an historical monument. He said that the Angkor Wat Temple is not related to the Kampuchean conflict, but, as it is located in Kampuchea, its fate must also be discussed with the Kampuchean Government. The problem of Angkor Wat restoration is not only a matter of funds but also of accessibility.

MOKHTAR DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

BK090449 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja says that the implementation of Indonesia's foreign policy has always been tied to its domestic policy so that whenever Indonesia faces a problem, it can determine its position. In a lecture entitled Indonesian Foreign Policy and the Future, given to an international student group in Jakarta yesterday, Mokhtar said the policy is implemented along the lines of a theory of common denominators. He cited as an example the Palestinian problem, saying that in facing that problem Indonesia applies the theory, with domestic policy playing a role. Mokhtar said that under this theory, foreign policy implementation has always been based on the consideration of various factors, such as ideology, religion, regional unity, equality within the Third World, and membership in the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations.

AFP INTERVIEWS CARDINAL SIN ON MARCOS' POWERS

OW081203 Hong Kong AFP in English 1123 GMT 8 Sep 84

[By Gerry Aziakou]

[Text] Manila, Sept 8 (AFP) -- Jaime Cardinal Sin today called on President Ferdinand Marcos to repeal his controversial decree-making powers and to release political prisoners.

In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, the archbishop of Manila said that using these powers, which are at the center of a raging political debate here, was "tantamount to being a dictator."

Cardinal Sin, 56, who has a hot line to Mr. Marcos, said the latter feared that without his power to rule by decree under a 1976 constitutional amendment, he might lose control of the situation.

Responding to opposition calls for a repeal of what is known here as Amendment Six, the president said he wanted to retain the decree-making powers so he would not have to resort to martial law again in case of an emergency. President Marcos, whose 19-year rule has been badly shaken by the reverberations of the murder of his political archrival Benigno Aquino a year ago, imposed martial law in 1972 and lifted it in 1981.

"He's a very shrewd politician...and is always seeking ways to perpetuate himself in power," said the archbishop.

He also dismissed fears of a growing communist threat in the country.

Authorities said the strength of the New People's Army (NPA), the military arm of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines, had grown from 5,000 to the present 8,000 in rural areas. Officials said NPA operatives were even trying to establish bases in the cities for a campaign of terror.

Regarding the NPA, Cardinal Sin said: "Not all of them are communists. Many are just against the present dispensation. They have taken to the mountains because they could be imprisoned if they returned to the cities.

"The moment there is a change of leadership, they will come down...the people here want democracy to continue."

"I am asking the president to be merciful, to release the prisoners even though I'm in favor of justice, Christianity is also asking for mercy."

Human rights groups say there are over 1,000 political prisoners in the country but the government says there are less than half that number.

Cardinal Sin, spiritual leader of this predominantly Catholic nation also said he understood the official board probing the Aquino slaying would release its report, after 10 months of hearings, "next week."

Ex-senator Aquino was gunned down while under military escort at Manila Airport on Aug. 21, 1983, on his return from three years of self-exile in the United States. Many Filipinos, including the Aquino family and the opposition, blamed the government for the murder. But authorities said Mr. Aquino was killed by a communist gunman, himself swiftly shot dead by soldiers.

"Let's wait for the report. We are going to watch. We will criticize it if it is unfair," the archbishop said.

On his conversations with Mr. Marcos, Cardinal Sin, his usual jovial self, said: "We make fun of each other, we joke. I insult him, but not as a person, and he answers back, we're only talking about abuses that happen in the country.

"He's brilliant, his memory is fantastic, he even remembers things that did not happen, he quipped. On priests who get involved in anti-government armed resistance such as Father Conrado Balweg, a NPA commander in the mountains of northern Luzon, the Cardinal said: "We don't agree with what he is doing. Violence is not Christian." He pointed to a recent Vatican document criticizing the Marxist-inspired "Theology of Liberation" under which some priests have given legitimacy to violence to free the poor from oppression.

On his political pronouncements, Cardinal Sin said: "When I talk politics, I am not saying you should vote for this (or that) person. I'm saying politics should be clean, honest and fair. That is not politics, that is morality."

OPPOSITION LEADER CALLS FOR ANTI-MARCOS RALLIES

OW081501 Hong Kong AFP in English 1052 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Manila, Sept 8 (AFP) -- A top opposition leader today called for "massive" rallies and demonstrations by "millions of Filipinos" to force President Ferdinand Marcos to resign and avoid a "disastrous civil war."

"The country can ill-afford to continue to be governed by the same party or group that with Mr. Marcos has wrought so much misery and tragedy for so many of us," former Senator Lorenzo Tanada told the Coalition of Organizations for the Restoration of Democracy (CORD). "I sincerely believe that mass demonstrations is the only non-violent way that could bring about the resignation of Mr. Marcos and his government, and the only way to avoid a disastrous civil war in our country," he said.

Mr. Tanada, 85, known here as the "grand old man of the Philippine opposition," charged that Mr. Marcos, his friends and economic advisers were responsible for all the country's "failures, misdeeds, mismanagement, and corrupt disposition."

He told the first annual convention of the CORD, which he heads, that a Marco resignation would pave the way for a "genuinely free" plebiscite to draft a new constitution, followed by "genuinely free elections." He said nationwide mass actions, spawned by the assassination of opposition [word indistinct] Benigno Aquino at Manila Airport in August last year, had served the "important work of politicizing and mobilizing the people."

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

11 SEPT. 1984

